

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

FEBRUARY, 1928

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Basketball in the East

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A Review of Track Athletics in
1927

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An Athletic Resume and Forecast

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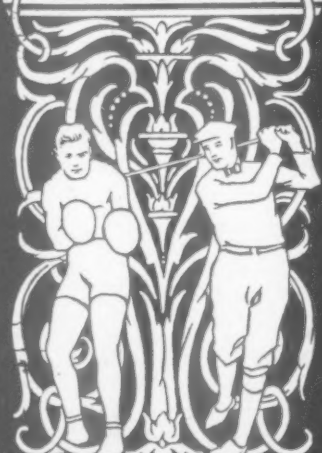
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Politicians and Statesmen

IT has been said that the difference between politicians and statesmen is this "The aim of politicians is to attain the immediate goal they have in view, be it noble or nefarious—while the aim of statesmen is to secure benefit for their countries in the vast future, not only advantage in the immediate present." In the realm of athletics, suggestions are sometimes offered which have some promise of producing a change which would affect the immediate present but which might not be for the future good of the game. It is a short-sighted policy that takes into account only the present; it is statesmanlike to plan by decades.

In matters which relate to the subject of athletic administration and control individuals are frequently found advocating certain changes which, if brought about, would have a future deleterious effect upon the sport in question. It may be assumed that these men are honest, but that they have not thought the question through to its logical conclusion. Then there are always those who are selfishly jealous of their prerogatives and who are more concerned in maintaining their power or control than they are with the good of the game or the sport which they assume to control. That there must be leaders goes without saying. Those who have the good of the game at heart will do well to see to it that the men who provide the leadership in athletics are, first, able to think beyond the immediate present and, second, that they are not attempting to advance their own interests through control, vague or direct, of athletics.

A Contributor's Issue of the Journal

LAST year the June issue of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL was quite largely given over to the coaches who contributed most of the reading matter. This policy will be followed again this year, and the coaches are asked at this time to plan their contributions for the June JOURNAL.

While news items are of interest and it is the policy of the JOURNAL to run a certain amount of news features, yet it must be kept in mind that this magazine is especially interested in the developments which are taking place in the coaching profession. By the nature of their work the coaches are experimenters. No doubt some of the experiments that have been tried this year have proven successful. If so, the other coaches will be interested to know about these experiments and the results. It is hoped that a large number of the coaches will avail themselves of the opportunity of making known the developments which they have noted either in the work of their own teams or by observation of the work of others.

Further, with the development of a professional interest in athletic coaching the men engaged in this work are more and more giving evidence of their interest in their fellow-coaches. If all who are changing schools or colleges will report the same, the JOURNAL will be glad to carry a list of coaching transfers in the June JOURNAL.

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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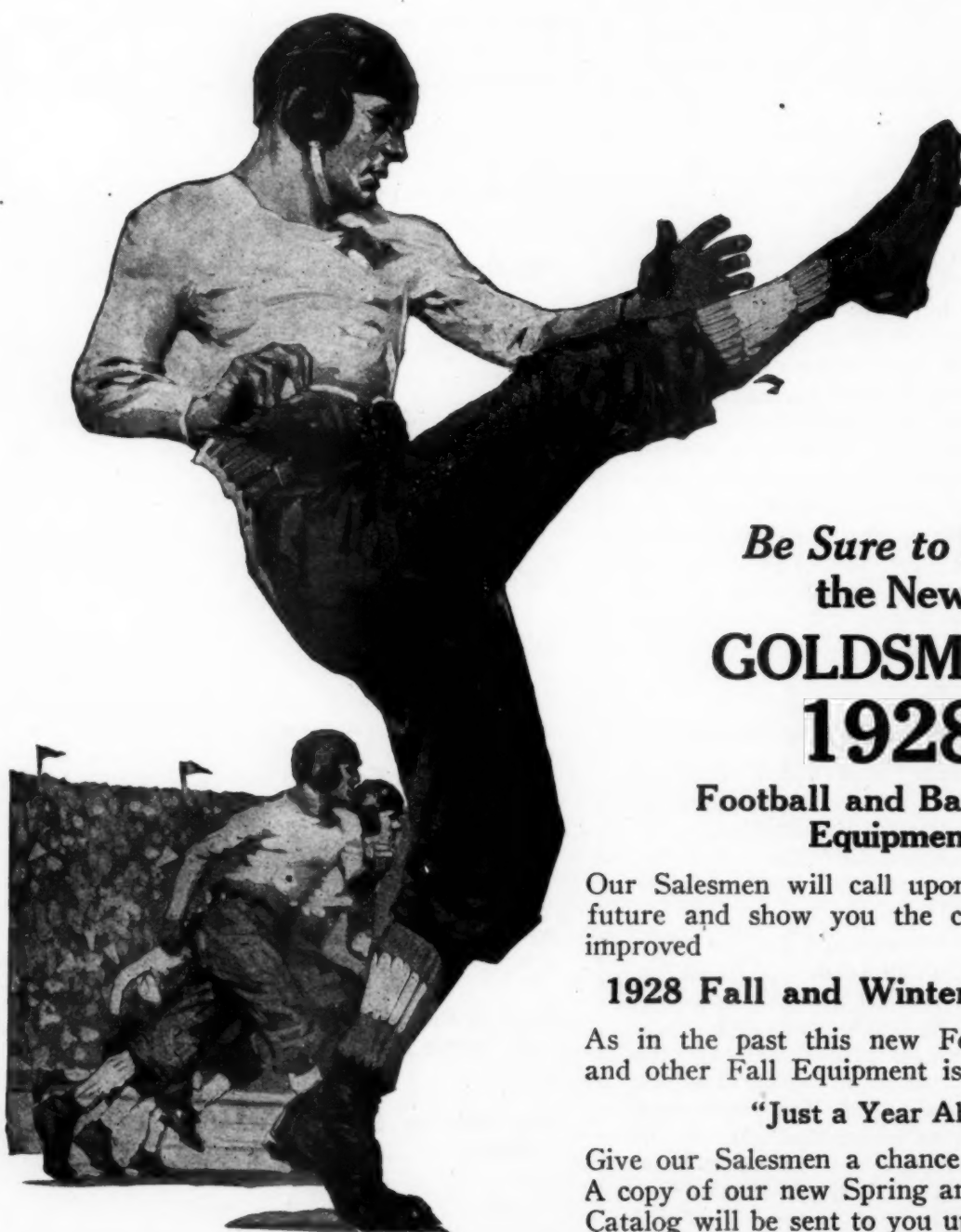
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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume VIII

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Number 6

Basketball in the East

The element of teamwork is developed and stressed more in the aggregations of the East than in those of the West

By G. N. Messer

Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics, Williams College. Coach of Varsity Basketball Team

IN attempting to discuss Eastern basketball and to make a comparison with that played in other sections of the country, one has a very difficult problem to face. Although the game originated in the East, it has changed considerably and improvements have been made by trained men from all sections of the country. We hear of the so-called "Percentage Basketball" on the Pacific coast and of "Meanwell's Short Passing Game" in the middle west, but in the East no one particular style of game has been developed.

Previous to the war, amateur basketball in this section of the country was at a very low ebb owing to the fact that the professional game had developed to a high state of perfection, with the emphasis upon individual play and individual technique. The fact that there were three sets of playing rules handicapped the amateur game greatly. In fact, many schools and colleges had abolished basketball as a representative sport previous to the world conflict. Nothing did more for the re-establishment of the game than the agreement on one set of rules by the joint committee. In fact, basketball was saved, as football had been, by a few individuals who saw the possibilities of this great indoor sport. Each group was willing to concede certain points to save the game and to develop one set of rules which, while not perfect, nevertheless made it possible for teams to play together without too many misunderstandings.

During the war both in this country and in Europe, men interested in recreation and indoor sports, spread the gospel of the new basketball rules quite widely, and by closer adherence to the spirit and letter of these rules, basketball received a new start. Many preparatory schools and colleges which

had eliminated the sport from their roster of intercollegiate athletics, gave it a new trial with the result that it soon came back into prominence, and is now rated as the premier winter activity in the East. Another factor which has determined to a large degree the type of game played in the East is the lack of standard sized playing surfaces. Nowhere in the country do we find such a big difference in the size of the halls and gymnasia in which the game is played. The West and the Coast being younger sections of the country, naturally have new buildings and better equipped places in which to play the game. In Indiana and Ohio alone almost every high school has a court at least 50x80 in size. In the East, however, such courts even today are quite rare, and it is only in the large universities and colleges that one finds equipment adequate for the game. Gradually this big difficulty is being overcome and state authorities in charge of the construction of school buildings are acting upon the suggestion of the rules committee in seeing that courts at least 50x80 in size are included in most of the plans for new buildings.

But a word as to the type of game played in the conservative East. As has been stated before, no one factor has determined this type of play more than professional basketball. The world famous Celtics and the many minor professional teams playing in small towns and villages, all depend on the double bounce dribble and individual play of their members. If one man appears to be weak in a Saturday night game, a new face appears in the line-up the following Saturday night. Outside of the above-mentioned Celtics and one or two other professional teams which have developed an "esprit de couer" and high

type of team work, these smaller professional units are made up of recruited high school and college men playing under assumed names. To offset this, many of the colleges have adopted a rule which forbids a man to represent the college on any of its intercollegiate teams who has at any time during his college course played with any combination other than one representing the college. However, even with such a regulation, we find evidences continually in our intercollegiate basketball contests that certain players have been associated with professional basketball. Only recently this evidence was clearly shown in the play of one of the teams representing a large and world famed institution located in this section of the country. The double bounce dribble was used by certain individuals on this team continually because of habits formed while playing professional basketball on the side. Because of the use of the double bounce dribble and the individual technique used by such individuals, team work of this particular college quintet suffered greatly.

Colleges in the East are gradually eliminating this type of player, with the result that team play is being developed to a high state of perfection. From a defensive standpoint, certain teams such as Pittsburgh and many in the big intercollegiate ranks, still adhere closely to the type of game of the best professional teams, and show the influence of instruction of those trained in this type of play. The slow-moving, careful handling of the ball of the professional game is in evidence in many places. Not that this type of play is incorrect in any manner, for the ability to handle the ball and retain possession of it, is without doubt the best possible de-

fense for a team to develop. However, with this slow-moving offense, or stalling defense, if one cares to term it such, much rough work and delay occurs. The smaller colleges in the East have refrained to a large extent from emphasizing this type of play. Even in the big intercollegiate league one finds different types of defense.

Several teams in this league invariably play all over the court, no doubt figuring that it is essential to obtain possession of the ball if a team is to score. They feel, regardless of the fact whether a team is in the lead or not, that play should be maintained at a rapid pace all over the surface of the court. With such teams, it is almost impossible to start play from out of bounds because of the extremely close guarding of the members of the defensive unit. In order to get the ball in play, carefully worked out blocking assignments have been given to the men with the result that body contact, often entirely overlooked by officials and even misinterpreted by them, has come into vogue. The rule permitting a man to stand still on the floor, behind an individual watching a man out of bounds, who is invariably charged by this individual when he attempts to follow the man from out of bounds, places the responsibility of the foul for charging on the man watching the man out of bounds, rather than the individual who has rapidly taken his place on the floor in such a position as to purposely block the man watching the player passing the ball in from out of the court. Officials are prone to call this play, with the result that contests played in the big intercollegiate league appear to be much rougher than those among small colleges.

Other colleges in this league prefer to concede the opposing team one-half of the floor and pick up their men as they pass into the offensive section. They vary this in two ways, either by picking the man whom they line up against at the start of the contest or by assignment before the contest starts. One very clever team, after each time out, changes the assignments on defense so that individuals on the opposing aggregation are continually confused and worried as to their individual opponents.

In many of the smaller institutions we find several still adhering to the zone type of play. Again this is the direct result of the fact that they almost universally have small halls or gymnasiums in which to operate. No sane coach today would attempt to play the zone system on a court of regulation size. These systems range all the way from the standard 3-2 to the 1-2-2 or 2-2-1. Springfield a few years

ago developed this type of defense to the highest state of perfection and played 1-2-2 continually throughout the season, losing only one game. The excellent results achieved, however, were not due to the type of defense used but rather to the calibre of the individuals playing on the combination. Throughout the play of this remarkable combination it was not difficult for an opposing team to work the ball inside of the defense and secure a series of set shots from around the foul line. The team which defeated Springfield that year concentrated on this fact and while unable to get the ball into position to carry it to the back board, nevertheless bombarded the court so persistently from the foul line area, that the finish of the contest found Springfield on the small end of the score.

From the standpoint of the offense,

"I FEEL that the greatest possible benefit to basketball would be the elimination of the dribble and the restriction of the player to one bounce of the ball. I am a strong advocate of the short pass and cut type of game and I believe that much of the so-called roughness and individual play would be eliminated and a higher degree of team work developed, if such a regulation were put in force. Much would be added to the game from both the players' and spectators' standpoint. The one bounce dribble will allow a clever player to do almost everything he can now accomplish with the unlimited dribble, with the exception of stalling the ball down the court, which in my estimation is one of the worst developments of recent years."

the play in the big intercollegiate league approximates very closely that of the play of the colleges in the Big Ten. While an attempt is made to develop team work, nevertheless more emphasis is put upon the individual handling of the ball by the players. The idea seems to be that if five men can be developed to a high degree of individual technique and performance, they will naturally mold themselves together into a very efficient combination. Personally I do not agree with this opinion. In the smaller colleges, it will be found that the main emphasis is laid upon the development of team play even to the extent of neglecting instruction in many of the fundamentals of the game.

Personally I am a very strong be-

liever in fundamentals, particularly those of defense, and in these I include retaining possession of the ball, catching and passing, etc. However, I do not believe that the efforts to master these fundamentals should in any way nullify the time spent on team play. Colleges in the so-called "Little Three" and also the state colleges of New England, have developed strong teams during the past several years largely because of the fact that team play above all other factors was stressed at all times. In these smaller colleges the influence of the professional game is almost entirely absent, and while they are handicapped to a large degree by the high entrance requirements and small student enrollment, they nevertheless often compare favorably with the quintets turned out by the larger institutions.

At this writing it is almost impossible to compare the relative strength of eastern and western teams, but as a conclusion I would say that I believe one will find the element of team work developed and stressed more in the aggregations of the East than in those of the West. On the other hand, you will find the players of the West developing a higher degree of individual technique. This may be due to the fact that the coaches of the West are better than those in the East, or on the other hand it may be due to the viewpoint of those in charge. A happy combination of the two of course is ideal, and in both the East and the West will be found individual institutions where this is the case.

In the Pittsburgh team of this year, I am sure we have a concrete illustration of an eastern team developing a high sense of technique in its individual members, and an extremely high degree of team work in the unit as a whole.

Before ending this article, may I add just a few words regarding the so-called change in the one bounce dribble? Having played the game during my college days under this rule, I feel that the greatest possible benefit to basketball would be the elimination of the dribble and the restriction of the player to one bounce of the ball. I am a strong advocate of the short pass and cut type of game and I believe that much of the so-called roughness and individual play would be eliminated and a higher degree of team work developed, if such a regulation were put in force. Much would be added to the game from both the players' and spectators' standpoint. The one bounce dribble will allow a clever player to do almost everything he can now accomplish with the unlimited dribble, with the exception of stalling the ball down the court.

The Dribble Should Be Retained

By W. G. Kline

Originator of the Five-Man Defense and Triple-Threat Offense in Basketball

SOME two or three weeks ago Coach Craig Ruby, the basketball mentor of the University of Illinois, came out with a strong recommendation of a one bounce dribble rule. The press quoted him as saying in effect that the way the present dribble rule is officiated in Big Ten circles, it is impossible to avoid much roughness and travel fouls and violations. Then Coach Ruby was quoted as stating three reasons why a one bounce dribble rule should displace the present one. He tried out his proposed new rule for several weeks last spring, shortly after the rules committee had practically decided to adopt it, and claims for it these three blessings:

It will eliminate or greatly reduce stalling; it will greatly reduce rough play; and it will increase team work by doing away with the great individual play, the dribble.

These arguments are quite interesting, if true. If the proposed one bounce rule would accomplish the three results predicted, I would still oppose it. I admit that stalling is an evil, but there is a much better method of curing it than the proposed one bounce rule, which would not even reduce stalling, in my opinion.

"Let's" reason together. Also, "let's" ponder over these meritorious claims, and apply the test of common sense logic, reason and desirability, to them. First of all, please note the preface to Mr. Ruby's championship of this new proposal of a single bounce. It is significant and will bear repeating. "The way the present dribble rule is officiated in Big Ten circles it is impossible to avoid much roughness and travel fouls and violations."

Ah! There's the rub. Officials do not enforce the present rule. And why? There may be something wrong with a rule that isn't enforced, or there may be something wrong with the coach who fails to recognize the rule in his daily practice methods.

The present dribble rule limits and restricts the individual action definitely and sufficiently.

The dribbler cannot use two hands simultaneously, except in starting or finishing; he cannot recommence a dribble; he is limited to one aerial toss or bat; and he must start the ball away from his hand or hands before his pivot foot leaves the floor. A pivot is a step in any direction. No, you don't have to turn in order to pivot in basketball, although it is the

turn pivot that causes most of the grief.

Add the other provision that the dribbler must try to avoid defense men in front of him or have a personal foul called on him and you have the dribbler pretty well circumscribed. There are two parts of the rule that are not enforced, not only in the Big Ten but in the Missouri Valley and south and west. The east really enforces one of these, but no section properly enforces the travel violation except now and then an exceptional official.

There isn't anything wrong with the rule on dribbling. It should be left just as it is and more attention devoted to official enforcement, and coaching methods. Mr. Oswald Tower wrote a fine article in the current *ATHLETIC JOURNAL* in which he voiced an appeal to the coaches to desist from teaching the block. The same sort of appeal would certainly be in order to both coaches and officials to observe the travel violation on starting the dribble and head-on collision of the dribbler and his opponent. That part of the rule which requires the dribbler to get rid of the ball before his pivot foot leaves the floor is not enforced anywhere except by the extra good or experienced official, and he draws the disapproval of coaches, players and spectators, whereas he merits universal approval.

The trouble here lies with the coach. Ninety-five per cent of the complaints arise over this play. Dribblers take the same number of steps as passers and shooters. Instead of the ball leaving the hand or hands before the dribbler's pivot foot leaves the floor, it invariably is held until after his foot leaves the floor and generally until just before it hits the floor again. Only one result can follow—the defense man will hold and he is entitled to hold if the dribbler is entitled to travel.

An official that permits the violation in starting the dribble should allow the guard to charge, rough, or hold; so there you are. If the official calls this travel violation, he practically ruins the game because the players are coached to violate or at least are not coached to dribble legally; so there you are again. The fault lies with the coach primarily. The official may be excused, although his first duty is to protect the game.

The guard who sees the man with the ball pivot and threaten a dribble

is entitled to rely upon the ball leaving the hands before the pivot foot leaves the floor; he can count, therefore, upon playing the ball somewhere near a certain place on the first bounce, since the dribbler dares not permit it to get too far away for proper control. The guard drives in to play the ball and the dribbler waits to start the dribble until later; consequently his leg is where the ball should be and the guard is fouled. There isn't any fairness or justice in the decision.

The turn-pivot-dribble coaches have hurt the game immeasurably through travel violation in starting the dribble and then caused greater injury by the dribble-turn-pivot block at the end of the dribble. Only the expert dribble-turn-pivot-block player can avoid traveling on his pass or shot at the end of the dribble, and all of them not only foul in the turn-pivot block, but most of them travel on this play as well. Any observer can tell this.

If the dribbler picks up the ball just before his pivot foot hits the floor, then his first step is taken as the first foot hits and he must pass or shoot before either foot hits again, but most dribblers pick up the ball with the foremost foot off the floor and then pivot off that foot, figuring that on the pass or shot they are entitled to hold the ball until just before this pivot foot hits again, so they actually get two steps plus, which is traveling.

Allowing the pivot dribbler one and ninety-nine hundredths steps in starting, and two steps plus in ending the dribble, and in addition to this, permit him to block on his turn pivot, two steps plus, pass or shot, and you have a situation that calls for some kind of legislation. The strange part of the predicament is seen in the fact that this travel violating, block-fouling, dribble-pivot and pivot-dribble crowd are clamoring loudest for the one bounce. I could not quite get the idea at first but now "it's as clear as mud."

"You'd be surprised." Anyway, I'll make a guess, but before I do, let's finish the other part of the dribble rule that is causing agitation.

The dribbler drives hard into an opponent who is driving just as hard into the dribbler; head-on collision. The foul is on the dribbler but nearly always called on the guard. This is certainly the official's fault. In this department, and in the blocking foul, the east is away in front. However,

the game is less virile here because the guard does not drive in, and he should. There isn't any great amount of trouble occasioned by this play, however, compared with the other.

If officials will hold the dribbler strictly to account for head-on collisions, when the guard is between the dribbler and his goal with both feet; if they will hold the guard responsible for all contact when he comes from behind the dribbler; and finally if they will hold that player strictly responsible who pays least attention to the ball on all right angle collisions, between dribbler and guard, with a double foul in case of doubt, the difficulty over this part of the dribble rule will be eliminated.

The proposed one bounce rule would reduce rough play, according to its advocates. My opinion is that it would multiply rough play. Very few players can dribble, but any of them can bounce the ball once, and each one will do that very thing. I have developed quite a vocabulary in trying to break each and every player of the bad habit of bouncing the ball once. They all do it. Even free throwers cannot resist the temptation.

A player catches a pass and he has an overwhelming desire to bounce the ball, whether he intends to dribble or not. Where there is less than one fair dribbler on every squad now, there will be more than ten good single bouncers on every squad, under the new rule that's proposed. The guard hesitates to rush or charge a clever dribbler who has not started his play, because he may get away to score. As a good forward passer wants to be rushed by tackles and ends if his receivers are permitted to maneuver into position, so the clever dribbler wants to be rushed so that he can get into the clear.

Establish the single bounce rule, and the guard does not need to worry about the bouncer getting away in case the guard misses him. The bouncer cannot go very far on one bounce without losing control of the ball, so the guard rushes and charges. Every player can bounce, and every guard can rush, whereas a very few can dribble and guards hesitate to rush those few. Notice too, ye basketball players, coaches, officials and fans, that there isn't a word said by either Coach Ruby or the originator of the dribble pivot system, Dr. Meanwell, Mr. Ruby's old coach, about traveling on this one bounce. There will be just the same leeway on getting rid of the ball before the pivot foot leaves the floor, undoubtedly. Well, here is where that promised guess of mine comes in.

After the one bounce rule is se-

cured, its advocates and opponents as well, perhaps, will agitate for a little more leeway on starting the dribble. The bouncer can only make one bounce, so "let" him have time until his pivot foot hits the floor again, to start the ball away from his hands. That would be fine. Then, instead of a dribble, turn pivot block pass, we would have a receiver turn pivot with two step dribble or bounce. All the pivoter needs is that one and ninety-nine hundredths steps to get past an opponent with a dribble. He can not get by if he must start the dribble legally.

Let me repeat that all we need as far as dribble rules are concerned is proper, common sense observance and enforcement of present dribble rules by coaches and officials. The proposed one bounce rule will increase rough play as far as opportunities for it are concerned, and if it really decreased rough play, the change would not be necessary because proper enforcement of existing dribble rules will accomplish this.

The player who can legally dribble past an opponent is a mighty clever performer. The less dexterous man must cheat with those one and ninety-nine hundredths steps to go past, and if he is allowed this illegal privilege, he doesn't need more than one bounce. Every time a dribbler retains the ball after his pivot foot leaves the floor, let the officials give his opponents the ball out of bounds. Do this whether the dribbler is trying to go past an opponent, breaking for the basket or just fooling around. Reason dictates a uniform calling of this play.

Time and again I have seen a player called for taking two full steps on a pass or shot, even though he was moving rapidly when he caught the ball and got rid of it, apparently, as soon as he could, but the dribbler is almost always allowed to retain the ball in starting the dribble until his pivot foot hits the floor, and quite often longer, and seldom is the dribbler moving when starting his dribble past an opponent, so his action is deliberately illegal.

If officials will call this travel violation in starting the dribble, insisting that the dribbler start the ball away before his pivot foot leaves the floor; if they will call the violation at the end of the dribble if the dribbler does not make his pass or shot as soon as he can, depending upon how rapidly he is moving, when he picks up the ball; and finally if they will call a personal foul upon every player who dribbles headlong into an opponent who is in position with both feet in front of the dribbler; in short, if they will call the dribble play according

to existing rules we won't have any more agitation for a one bounce rule. Of course, there will always be a minority who want soft playing, the "molly-coddle" clique, but I am not concerned with them at all. I believe in hard driving play when going after or with the ball and the best interests of the game and the player demand hard driving play, but it should be legal. The rules allow for plenty of it, under the accident rule and going after a loose ball.

I have one other suggestion for reducing rough play. It concerns coaches only. Have your players use their heads more in fast, smart thinking, and fake maneuvering to displace blind, headlong, continuous speed whether in dribbling or passing. Have the boys reserve their burst of speed for emergencies and breaks of the game.

One of the other claims made for the one bounce rule is that it will reduce individual play, and therefore increase teamwork. The obvious answer to this contention is that there will be about ten times as many individual bounces as there are dribbles. Another answer is that if the single bounce would eliminate individual play or reduce it by practically abolishing the one great individual play, which probably provides more thrills for the crowds, and greater "kick" for the players than any single concerted teamplay, it condemns itself. If the dribble is to be abolished because it is an individual play, why not abolish the free throw, which is mechanical as well as exclusively individual? As far as that argument goes, the pass is individualistic and so is receiving a pass, and most short pass offenses employ but two or three men all the way through. More than two are superfluous on any one pass, so why not just prohibit all plays that all five men do not participate in as a team?

Then, too, why is a single bounce less individualistic than a real dribble? Probably the individual would refuse to practice it, because girls' teams and kindergartners can employ it. I suggest that a no-bounce rule is much better for the game and player than a single bounce. At least this would require more teamwork and passing entirely, which is basketball.

Bouncing the ball once isn't basketball; it is anti-basketball and amounts to an abolishment of the dribble. If the rules committee ever does enact this new afternoon tea rule, it should change the name of the game from basketball to bounce ball. Then, too, there is the fake and the pivot and the center tip off, all individualistic. Abolish them and let's all play "Ring Around the Rosies" to empty houses.

Just one last remark about individual play. This single bounce rule would force the individual to make the one inexcusable "grand stand, bonehead" play. I refer to the break from the middle of the floor or further. The forward or center intercepts a pass or gets the ball on a break sixty feet from his basket with no one between him and his goal. That is the time to dribble through and score. Under the single bounce rule, he would have to shoot from the middle of floor and get mobbed by the crowd or wait for a mate to get into the open, when both would be covered.

Perhaps a thirty-foot bounce might be tried, but along that line I believe the answer of a certain high school coach to a certain other coach in a summer coaching school is mighty apt. This coach was asked how he would go about it to coach an end to block a punt and he replied that he would shoot any end of his who tried it.

There is a much better method of securing more teamwork than by abolishing a great individual play. Just prohibit man for man guarding and require concerted position play on

defense by all five men co-operating, and then build an offense that requires all five of the men to work successfully.

As for the third blessing; the elimination of stalling by single bounces; the claim is absurd. In the first place, the dribble is not a stall play, but a scoring play, if I know anything about the dribble. No player risks a dribble for me when stalling. Anyway, if one man might stall by dribbling, how in heaven's name are we going to remedy the situation by officially advising five men to bounce one each?

The single bounce lends itself to stalling, naturally, and the dribble properly coached and used has the opposite tendency. Here, again, if this single bounce rule would reduce stalling, which it won't there is a much better way of eliminating this evil. Stalling is an evil and is hurting the game. How cure it? Just recall how holding and charging and traveling have been handled. Forbid stalling and penalize it by awarding a free throw to opponents. Always bear in mind, critics, that the team that is behind must force the play.

If the defense is behind in the score column, they are stalling by permitting the offense to stand inactive. If the team in possession is on the short end, or if the score is a tie, then they must try to score. There is about as much sense and logic in the suggestion to cure stalling by abolishing the dribble as there would be in the suggestion to cure holding by abolishing out of bounds.

Reason and common sense convince me that the proposed one bounce rule would increase rough play and would not affect stalling at all unless it increased opportunities to stall, and that if it did help along all of these lines, it would still be unnecessary because other simpler and more effective means can be employed to accomplish these reforms.

Penalize the team responsible for stalling. Enforce the present rules on traveling and dribbling and keep basketball a he-man's game with some thrill and attraction in it. Certainly we do not need a drastic new rule, as the one proposed, which multiplies the bad practices it is supposed to eradicate. Enforce; don't legislate.

A Review of Track Athletics in 1927

By John L. Griffith

AS was announced in the January issue, the men selected for mention on the Track and Field Honor Roll which appears in the 1928 National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Rules Book may be considered as representing the best performers in college track and field circles. These men have certain peculiarities in form and technique which may well be studied by the coaches. In the January issue pictures of some of the athletes was presented, and a description of the form used was given. Additional pictures and writeups are herewith presented. The article will be concluded in the March issue.

Lawson Robertson says of C. Russell Payne:

C. Russell Payne of the University of Pennsylvania, who won the Two Mile Intercollegiate Championship of the East, has a style of running which is particularly adapted to the distance in which he excelled.

Although his running career, started at Ohio State University, was spotted with "in and out" performances he, nevertheless, rounded out his college career as a runner with the best performance of the year 1927.

To my way of thinking, Payne's

form was as near perfection for distance running as could be desired. He developed a close-to-the-ground smooth style, with a change of pace that enabled him to use a different set of muscles when he made his final effort near the completion of his journey. His style varied from the usual distance runner's gait inasmuch as he did not raise his knees very high, nor was there any lost motion to the backward throw of his leg. Throughout the major part of his two-mile journey the weight of his body was well distributed over his running and his feet were used in such a manner that his weight rested, in striding, on the ball of his foot with an imperceptible touch of the heel, thereby relieving the tension on the Achilles tendon. However, when he did put forth his best efforts in a sprint at the end of his race he ran well up on his toes, using his arms vigorously throughout that effort.

I found that he did his best work by beginning slowly, that is he never attempted to stay up with the pack should the initial quarter mile of his race be run faster than sixty-four seconds. As every one knows, distance running is a matter of pace, and Payne was a keen student of pace

and used rare judgment in conserving his energy for the first three-quarters of a mile. Being endowed with natural endurance he rarely ran the full distance in practice, confining his efforts to guessing the time of each lap when the watch was held on him and in practicing for speed.

Payne's weakness was lack of confidence in himself, but apparently he finally overcame this shortcoming in his senior year at Pennsylvania, as when he was challenged in the final lap of his two-mile championship race he fought off two determined efforts of his rivals and won by considerable margin.

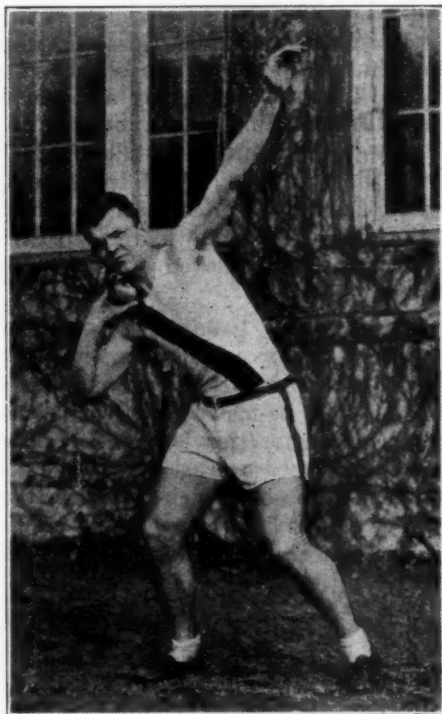
Sittig

Sittig's versatility as a runner last season is not often equalled in college circles. As a member of the Illinois championship 4-mile relay team his best mark was 4:27.4. Indoors he ran a three-quarters in 3:12. On the mile relay team he ran at one time in 49.6, but his outstanding performance was a half in 1:54.2.

Sittig is an unusually strong runner, and his style is characterized by a very long stride and good arm action. The photograph shows him probably warming up for a race, as he does not show any exertion. In

competition he was always a very dependable runner, and a hard worker in practice. His daily workout was often about twice as hard as the rest of the milers and half-milers, but he could well stand it on account of his unusual running strength.

Ike Armstrong, head coach at University of Utah, writes of Doral Pilling



Dan Lyon of Illinois

ing, University of Utah, winner of the javelin throw, National Collegiate Meet, 1927. Distance, 199 feet, 8 inches.

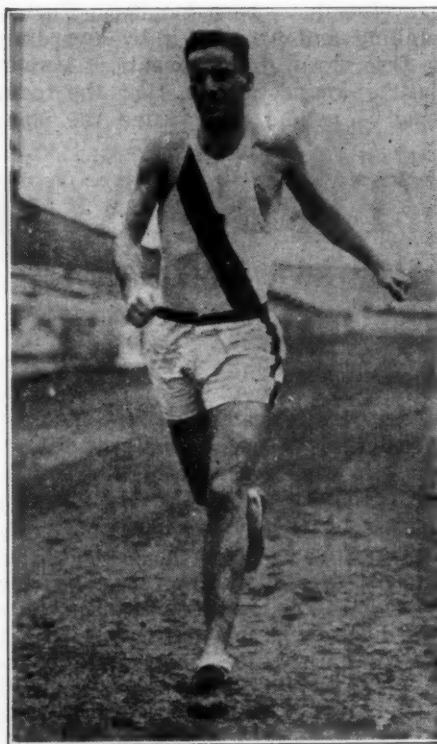
Pilling is not a large man, weighing about 183. He is able to get a perfect take-off and his best throws have been made in competition. He used a hop form in preference to the cross-over, which is more commonly used. The grip of the javelin is held between the thumb and all fingers and arm extended diagonally with elbows straight. The run is smooth and easy with the shoulders slightly relaxed. The take-off is measured as follows: First check mark is five javelin lengths from the toe-board. He comes to this mark a few feet back and hits it with his right foot. The next check mark is two javelin lengths from the board, which also is hit with the right foot. At this point he starts his hop, which covers about five feet. The right knee is bent and the right shoulder is dropped back. Care is taken to keep the point of javelin in direction of the throw and well up for height. While driving off the right leg, the throw is made. The

left leg is carried about two feet in advance of the right and slightly to the left. His reverse carries him to within a few inches of the board. On the reverse he gets a good follow through.

John L. Brooks, track coach at Southern Methodist University, says of Winston Hooper:

Hooper came to S. M. U. in the fall of 1923 and because of his academy record, much was expected of him. His cross-country work in the fall of 1924 got him in good condition for the spring meet in 1925. It was on May 9, 1925, at the conference meet that he made his first record. After trailing the field for three laps the do-or-die spirit was aroused and 150 yards from the finish he passed the famous Jim Reese of Texas University and decidedly defeated him and set a new record of 4:23.9.

In the spring of 1927 Hooper came back determined to break his own rec-



Sitig of Illinois

ord so at the conference meet at Houston, Texas, on May 12, 1927, with the best milers that the conference had seen in years, he was running his last race. Determined to put all he had into it, he broke the tape ahead of Brunson of Rice Institute, breaking his own record for a new one at 4:21.8.

Hooper is a small, wiry man, weighing about 128 pounds, and about 5 feet 6 inches tall. He is a man who can run any distance well, placing high in the cross-country run and besides holding the conference mile record,

won the half-mile at the conference meet in 1927, in 1:57.9.

He is a man who studies his race very carefully, and always runs just fast enough to win. He is a nervous runner, but is able to hold himself together at all times. He is a man able to stand any amount of work, for his endurance seems to be inexhaustible.

He is a man that any coach would like to have on his team, for he is able to put "pep" in the other men, and because of his interest in track he takes all the pains possible in his training. He is always in fair condition, being able to run a creditable race any time of the year. He reads all books and literature on track in order that he may become familiar with all forms of training set forth by other coaches and track men.

It has been his policy while at S. M. U. to keep himself in tip-top condition and to see to it that all the other men on the team do the same.

Hooper is the type of runner who wants the other man to set the pace, but always staying in striking distance of the leading man and depending on his great sprint to bring him victory. It was by this method that he defeated the famous Jim Reese in 1925 and Brunson in 1927, both times making new records.

Hooper has been called the greatest middle distance runner the south has ever seen, and for this reason many believe he will be on the next Olympic team. He has been training all fall, and is still doing so in order that he may be in the pink of condition when the Olympic try-outs are held.

Lyon

The photograph of Dan Lyon illustrates very well the stance and body



Doral Pilling, Utah

position of this putter while warming up for his competition: This is also his position after the hop, which carries him half way across the circle. In the putting effort that follows, the arm will be assisted by a twisting of the shoulders, a straightening of the body and a spring off the legs. Leg strength and spring are the outstanding features of Lyon's ability as a shot putter. What he lacks in the height and weight generally characteristic of the best men in this event, is made up in the speed and spring in his legs. His daily workout usually includes some exercise, such as hurdling, jumping or sprinting, which aims to develop this spring. In a series of several continued jumps, Lyon is able to cover close to eleven feet per jump. His best effort with the weight, in competition, was a put of 48 feet, 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

John D. O'Reilly, track coach at Georgetown University, gives interesting suggestions on the training of his men.

A regular routine in working out is necessary in shot putting. Adelman's routine is to work out three days a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Intervening days between practices insure the arm against weakening and also prevent staleness. On practice days, I have him go through one-half hour of putting the shot, and another half hour of short dashes so as to strengthen and speed up the legs. He always practices within a circle with a toeboard, so that he will be accustomed to it in meets. This prevents fouling, which is very prevalent, even among shot putters of note. He never puts the shot the day before a meet.

In the javelin throw, I have Hines



Winston Hooper, Southern Methodist University

work out with the javelin twice a week, weather permitting. On the field there is erected a strip of canvas twenty feet in the air about a hundred and fifty feet from the scratch line. On this canvas there is a two-foot circle at which he aims. The purpose of the affair is to help him get height and accuracy, which I consider the two most important factors in javelin throwing. On the days when he is not working with the javelin Hines spends a half hour to an hour in sprinting, so as to work up speed for his preliminary run.

Moroney was graduated last June, and is no longer on the track team, but his methods of training for the javelin throw were essentially the same as Hines'.

Concerning F. C. Rinefort, discus thrower, Grinnell College, his coach, G. L. Duke, writes:

F. C. Rinefort, Grinnell College, has been one of the outstanding weight



Creth B. Hines, Georgetown

men in the Missouri Valley Conference for the past three years. In addition to his Conference performances he is the holder of the discus record of both the Rice and Kansas relay games. He is an excellent shot putter as well, having a mark of 48 feet 2 inches in this event.

Rinefort possesses all the physical characteristics essential to a weight man. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height, weighs 200 pounds, has long arms, and large hands. With the above he has speed, being capable of running

the century in 10 seconds, and he has grace of movement.

Rinefort employs what may be called the standard form in the discus throw. He differs from the Lieb style in that he uses a reverse of the feet at the end of his throw. On the



David Adelman, Georgetown

back swing his elbow is slightly bent and the discus lies in the upturned palm of the hand. This enables him to attain a somewhat longer swing of the arm and a steadier flight of the discus. It also enables him to attain greater relaxation, which is an aid to body control in the circle.

The photo shows Rinefort at the end of a throw. Note that he has reversed his feet and that he is employing an excellent follow through with his throwing arm. A criticism that might be made of this throw is that his body is too straight, denoting a lack of body force behind the throw. The left arm and leg are being used to control his balance.

Edmund F. Black is twenty-two years old, was born in Portland, Me., prepared for college at Portland high school, where he played football, baseball and held the 12-pound hammer record in the Maine Interscholastic Meet, also winning the discus and placing in the shot-put. At the University of Maine he played regular end on the varsity football team for the past two years. In the M. I. T. and F. A. 1927 Meet he took second place in the hammer, second in the javelin and third in the discus. In

the New England Intercollegiate Meet of 1927 he placed second in the hammer and third in the discus. In the 1927 I. C. A. A. A. Meet he won first place in the hammer.

Charles Stone, Javelin Thrower

By G. E. Gauthier

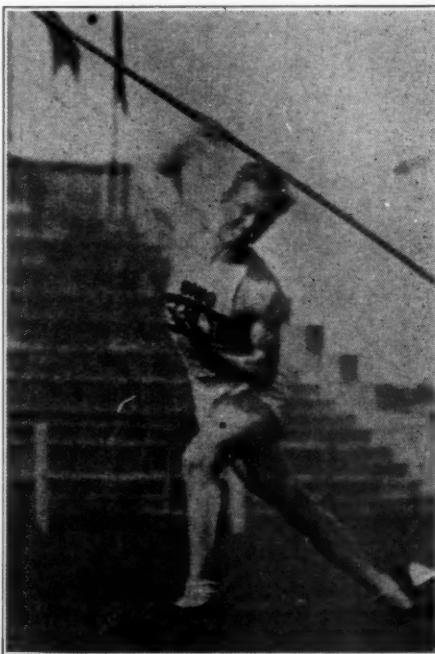
Director of Athletics, Ohio University

Charles Stone, javelin thrower on our track team in 1927, had a form which was developed mainly to meet his own peculiar ability. He was discovered to be a javelin thrower during an intramural track meet in his junior year when, without any practice or form, he took first place with a throw of about 172 feet. He was allowed to make only this one throw, when I stopped him to save his arm for varsity meets. With very little training, and no correction in form, he won the Ohio Conference meet that year. In 1927 he worked to develop form and his latent ability, and threw consistently for 190 to 200 feet. The picture shows his form at the start of one of the finest throws he made, a distance of 200 feet. Stone used a rather slow run of fifteen yards hop off the right foot five yards from the take-off mark, developing his speed and power from the time of his hop. With his right arm extended to the rear, his body leaning backwards, and with a terrific pull of the back muscles, with chest and arm thrown up, he started the javelin on its flight. He changed with a short forward step with the right foot after the javelin was being hurled from the hand. During the initial run he carried the javelin with the right arm extended to the rear, and started the front point with the left hand.

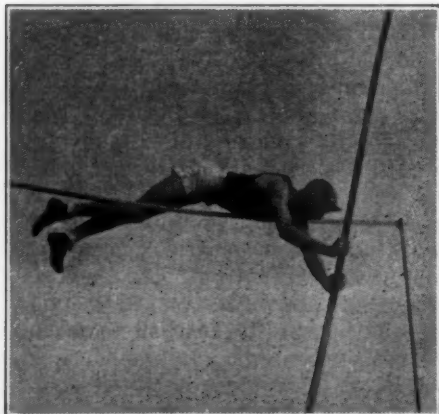
He threw consistently over 200 feet in practice throws, which were made once a week, injured his right elbow in one of the first throws in an Ohio Conference meet in 1927, and was unable to compete in the National Collegiate.



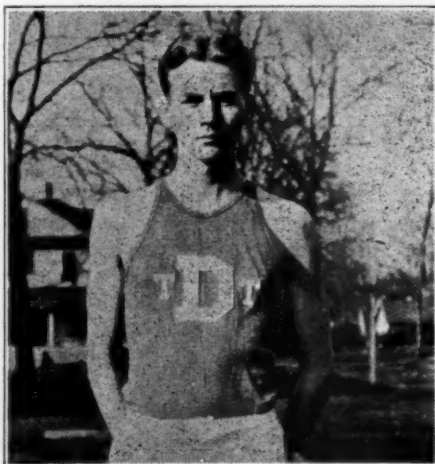
F. C. Rinefort, Grinnell College



Charles Stone, Ohio Wesleyan



Frank Wirsig, Nebraska University



Summerfield Brunk, Drake University

Frank Wirsig of Sargent, Nebraska is six feet tall and weighs about one hundred and sixty. He is twenty-one years old and at the present time is a lieutenant in the U. S. Marines. We have reports that he is doing no active duty but in training for the Olympics.

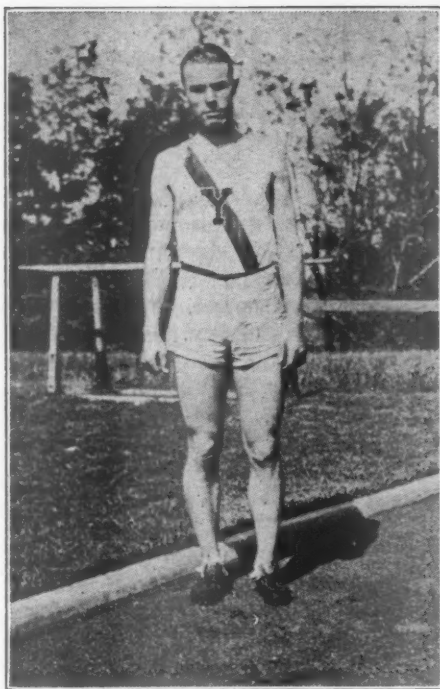
When Wirsig came to Nebraska he had never vaulted over ten feet. He did not show a great deal of promise since he was rather weak in the arms and chest. The first year that he was eligible for varsity at Nebraska he was not able to make the team and as a result did not compete in a single meet. Coach Schulte kept him at work with exercises that would develop him. As a result it may be seen in the photograph, taken in actual competition during his last year here, that he shows a very good muscular development. I am of the opinion that Wirsig is not at the peak of his career as a vaulter since he had just started to reach perfection when he graduated from Nebraska.

His best work in competition is 13 ft. 4 27/64 in.

LeRoy Potter of the Michigan Normal College Track Team is an unusual type of athlete for the mile event. The day that he established a new state record of 4 m. 22.2 sec. at the Michigan Intercollegiate Meet, he tipped the scales at 170 lbs. He possesses a physique generally found among weight men. Regardless of the handicap in weight he has made excellent time in the 880, mile and has held the State Cross Country record over a distance of 4 3/4 miles for three years. Potter is an excellent judge of pace and has plenty of endurance, which stands him in good stead for the longer races. During the past season he has developed a beautiful sprint at the finish of his mile race. He has good arm action



Edmund Black, University of Maine



Percy Potter, Michigan Normal College

and a powerful stride, which appears heavy, due to his unusual weight.

Cecil T. Mau, Discus

Mau has enormous shoulders but fairly slender hips and the legs of a sprinter. Weighed about 195 pounds. His good footwork helped him to throw the discus good distances. He is now a coach in the state of Nebraska.

Captain Sabin W. Carr '28: Captain of his Freshman team—perhaps the most outstanding athlete Yale has had in years. Prepared at The Hill School where he starred in two events—the Javelin and the Pole Vault. During his Freshman year he continued to excel in both events, but stressing the latter in which he went through the year undefeated, winning first place in the Hill, Andover, Harvard and Princeton Dual meets and attaining a height of 13 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. (Princeton Meet).

Season 1925-26: The Indoor season again found Carr winning new laurels, gradually obtaining the unquestioned supremacy in his event with the exception of the Norwegian—Charles Hoff. In the B.A.A. meet Hoff set a New World's Record of 13 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Carr was second with 12 ft. 10 in. He won the Yale-Penn-Dartmouth, the Princeton, and Harvard meets as well as the Intercollegiates in which he set a new record of 13 ft. 2 in. In the Princeton meet he set a new Intercollegiate record of 13 ft. 3 in.

Season of 1926-27: This indoor season marked Carr's true ascendancy as a vaulter. In the B.A.A. meet he set a New World's Indoor Record of



Cecil Mau, Iowa University



Herman Brix, University of Washington

13 ft. $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. (since Hoff's records had been discarded). Not satisfied with this—in the N.Y.A.C. games he vaulted higher than Hoff had ever done indoors and set an unquestioned new record of 13 ft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. In the Intercollegiate Indoor Meet he equalled the record of 13 ft. and placed third in the Penn Relays. He captured first place in the Cornell and Harvard meets and the Intercollegiates, his best vault being 13 ft. 6 in. in the Harvard meet. He placed second in the Princeton Meet but carried off first place as well as a new meet and British Record of 13 ft. in the Yale-Harvard-Oxford-Cam-



Sabin Carr, Yale

bridge meet in England last summer.

H. E. Barron, track coach at Georgia Tech, says of Ed. Hamm:

Ed. Hamm, National Collegiate and Southern Conference Champion and Penn relay winner in the broad jump, made his best record at the Southern Conference, when he jumped 24 feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches. He won the 100 on that day in 10.1 seconds, but remained out of the 220 on account of the broad jump. Later he defeated the 220 winner.

Hamm was a good jumper in high school. He concentrates on his event in competition, and is very particular that no detail is overlooked to insure his best efforts.

He has speed, of course, and gets wonderful coordination of perfect take-off, good height and hitch kick. He does a great deal of sprinting and jumping early in the season and thus develops leg and hip muscles. Exercises to simulate the body angle over the take-off board, punch of the arm and free leg upward help both the coordination and development of the muscles used. Measuring the distance between two marks on the track over which the jumper has run helps in obtaining a perfect take-off. Hamm, like Alan Helfrich, lets nothing interfere with plenty of sleep.

Question: When will the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Rules book be ready for distribution?

Answer: The 1928 Track Rules are now on the market.

Question: What National Championship will be conducted under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association this year?

Answer: Track and Field, Swimming and Wrestling.

A Review of 1927 Athletics In the High Schools

Athletics in Colorado

By W. N. GREIM

(Continued from January Issue)

THE league rules of the Denver-Boulder High School Athletic League did not permit North High School to accept the invitation to participate in the national tournament held under the auspices of the University of Chicago, but Colorado Springs High School accepted this invitation and upheld the state's reputation established in previous years by Windsor and Pueblo High Schools.

The following high school teams participated in the state tournament: Manzanola, Arvada, Agate, North Denver, Grover, Daily, Fort Collins, Ault, Fort Morgan, Sterling, Fountain, Fort Lupton, Fort Lewis, Del Norte, Fowler, Colorado Springs, Hugo Union, Salida, Hoehne, Grand Junction, Ramah.

Boxing, Wrestling, Swimming, Golf, Tennis

From a state-wide point of view the above mentioned minor sports do not attract much attention in Colorado; this is largely because of the great distances that are necessary to travel for competition as well as the lack of certain needed equipment. Many leagues, however, conduct tennis competition but it is impossible to evaluate the relative strength of the teams and players. During the past year the Denver high schools have recognized boxing, wrestling, swimming, golf, and tennis, as competitive sports and conducted tournaments in each sport to decide the city champion. Much local interest is evidenced in these sports.

Track and Field Athletics

Two state-wide track and field events attracted the attention of the high school athletes during this past season. The Colorado Relays, held under the auspices of the University of Colorado at Boulder, in which twenty-one teams took part was won by the Fort Collins High School. Few records were broken but the performances of Harvey, Fort Collins High School, of 12 feet in the pole vault; Clark, Loveland High School, 165 feet 5½ inches in the javelin throw; and of Neider, Morgan, Stewart, King, and Chilton, all of Fort Collins High School, in the various relays are certainly commendable.

The Annual Colorado Athletic Conference Track and Field Meet was held at Boulder under the auspices of the University of Colorado and was also won by Fort Collins High School. A number of good performances are listed as follows:

Stewart, Fort Collins High School, 100-yd. dash, 9.9 seconds.

Stewart, Fort Collins High School, 220-yd. dash, 22.4 seconds.

Olander, Grover High School, high jump, 6 ft. 2 in.

Dykeman, Fort Collins High School, javelin throw, 171 feet.

Thomas, North High School, 440-yd. dash, 51.2 seconds.

Other teams that made good showings are: Loveland, Sterling, Boulder, and North Denver. Fort Collins High School has been leader in track and field athletics in this state for many years having won twelve out of thirteen state championships. They won the national championship at Chicago in 1925, again in 1926, and placing second during the 1927 season. Their particular strength is usually in the field events but since they usually annex points in the running events it is unfair to say their team is not well-balanced.

Football

In 1927 the Colorado State Champion in football was determined by an elimination tournament held on successive week-ends between the winners of the various leagues in the state; practically all leagues that played football participated with exception of the Denver-Boulder High Schools League but they did not wish to delay the close of their season to the necessary extent. The strongest teams each having won their respective league championships were Fort Collins, Ray, Fort Lupton, Ault, North Denver, Canon City, La Junta, Center, and LaMar High Schools. Fort Collins High School met Canon City on December 10 at Fort Collins for the final game of the state championship, each not having lost a game during the season; their strength, in so far as one was able to ascertain from dope, was practically even. Canon City probably used more line plays than did Fort Collins. Both teams being light and fast resorted frequently to end runs and forward passes, however, Fort Collins presented a very clever and fast back field and won the game 14 to 0,

largely through the efforts of these men. The two teams were unable to show their true strength since the game was played under very unfavorable weather conditions; this, however, was the first playing day of the season when weather conditions were not ideal.

Athletics in Nebraska

By George McBride

Sports Editor, The World-Herald, Omaha

THE year 1927 has been written on the books as a great one in Nebraska high school athletic history. From the standpoint of the number of competing high schools and athletes, calibre of competition and size of crowds the past twelve months have brought rapid advancement in Cornhusker prep circles.

An intensely interesting basketball season kept interest at high pitch until the big cage tournament was over, track sport received a new impetus, while a fall season of good weather with an ideal Thanksgiving day made for record attendance at nearly every gridiron. Minor sports, with the exception of cross country, enjoyed a fine year. Tennis and swimming were featured in an increased number of schools, while golf was introduced into several prep camps and a few branched out with wrestling teams.

The year 1927 has been a red letter one for Lincoln High School. Athletes wearing the Red and Black have swept through to three state championships in major sports, winning the basketball title, the track championship, and last fall gaining the mythical state football award. W. H. Browne coached the grid and cage teams, while Homer Graves was in charge of the cinder squad.

Creighton Prep and University Place captured the tennis titles, the former taking the singles trophy and the latter winning honors in doubles. Omaha Tech won the golf trophy, Dubois High gathered in the cross country title and Omaha Tech walked off with the swimming championship.

Approximately 450 high school basketball teams performed on the maple court last winter and 256 of this group qualified for the state tournament, which was held in the University of Nebraska coliseum. Lincoln copped the title by defeating Crete in the finals.

Lincoln High went to the national interscholastic tournament at Chicago and lost in the second round. The

Nebraska tossers, however, defeated Alpine, Tenn., in the first round, 71 to 9, hanging up a new tournament record for size of score. Fisher, Lincoln captain, ran up twenty-five points for another record.

Five new Nebraska interscholastic track records were established at the 1927 championships, in which 100 teams were represented. Lincoln High won class A, Gothenburg captured class B and Tekmah carried off class C honors.

Coach Roy Pierce's Grand Island tracksters won the annual track pentathlon for the third consecutive time. Gothenburg placed high in class B and Morrill won class C. Six new pentathlon records were established, the athletes being given a choice from nine events. The work of Coach Henry F. Schulte of the University of Nebraska was responsible for the increased interest in track.

Coach C. C. Hubbard's Omaha Tech swimmers again won the state swimming title. Omaha Central, Lincoln, Creighton Prep and Omaha South finished in order. One new record was hung up and two others equalled in the state meet.

Golf made its entrance into high school sport with Omaha Tech winning from Omaha South in the finals.

The fall football campaign saw a better calibre of football played in Nebraska high schools.

The great Lincoln High team of Coach W. H. Browne won all its games by a margin of three touchdowns or more. The Capital City eleven defeated the strong Waite High team of Toledo, O., 33 to 13. Other undefeated teams were Arapahoe, Crawford, Fairbury, Randolph, St. Paul, Stanton, Spencer and Tecumseh.

Other strong teams during the season included Crete, Grand Island, Broken Bow, Omaha Central, Omaha North, Omaha South, Creighton Prep, Havelock, University Place, North Platte, Lexington, Kearney, Columbus, Curtis Aggies, Morrill, Gering, McCook, and Scottsbluff.

Review of Athletics in Secondary Schools in Alabama 1927

By Dexter L. Hovater

Principal, High School, Guntersville, Ala.

IN Alabama, as is the rule in the South, athletics reached a new high peak during the year 1927. Much stress was given to "How the game should be played," with special emphasis upon good sportsmanship and a strict adherence to the rules of the Association. Few schools were observed which had any tendency to

want to run their athletic program on any but the highest plane. It is generally conceded that better athletics in the Secondary schools of the South for the last two years account for the outstanding feats of the Southern College teams—viz., the victory of Alabama over Washington, of Georgia over Yale, and that of the "All South" over the "All West."

There was nothing unusual about the basketball season in 1927, although there were several good teams over the state. After the various District Tournaments, the best teams of the Districts met at the University of Alabama for the State Tournament. Snead Seminary failed to repeat her record of a year ago and Woodlawn High School of the Fifth District was crowned champion. Due to luck in the drawings at the State Tournament, it was generally agreed that there were several teams in the state better than the second place Tallassee team.

The tournament for the girls was held at Alabama college again and as per usual happenings Jones Mill won first place. Geraldine of the Eighth District won second place.

The annual Track and Field meet was held in Munger Bowl—Birmingham Southern College—on April 29 and 30. Three new records were set at this meeting. In the 220 yard hurdles, Andrews of Woodlawn, Greene of Simpson, and Pullens of Snead set a new time of 26 4/5 seconds. Evans of Phillips established a new mark in the broad jump of twenty feet and nine inches. Dollar of Minor established a new mark in the high jump of six feet.

Phillips High School and Bessemer High tied for first honors with 20 1/4 points each. The handsome trophy was awarded equally to the two schools—Phillips keeping it for the first six months and Bessemer the last.

The biggest improvement in sports in Alabama seems to have been in football. One year ago Tuscaloosa High School was champion. This was not the case this last year. There were several outstanding teams of about equal ability. Tuscaloosa High, Marshall County High, Decatur High and Thomasville High seem to have been the big four of the state. First place was generally conceded to Tuscaloosa High, due to her standing for the last three years.

The Marshall County High team was awarded the Ike Saks Trophy emblematic of North Alabama champions. There was really no state champion, since the Association does not allow post-season games. Prospects for 1928 seem to be brighter than ever before.

1927 South Dakota High School Athletics

By R. E. Rawlings

Secretary, High School Athletic Association

TWO hundred fifty-eight South Dakota high schools were members of the South Dakota High School Athletic Association during the year of 1927, a gain of eighteen members over the previous year.

For the 1927 basketball tournaments and track and field meets, the membership was divided into eight regions; with each region, except one, containing four districts, or a total of thirty districts. The winners of the district tournaments competed at the regional tournaments; and the regional champions at the State Tournament at Mitchell, March 17-18, 1927. Aberdeen, Lemmon, Watertown, Huron, Madison, Salem, Armour and Lead, regional champions, were the teams competing at the State Tournament. Huron won the tournament after a close game with Aberdeen; and Watertown won the consolation flight. Huron and Aberdeen represented the state at the National Basketball Tournament at Chicago, where Huron was the fourth ranking team.

Two hundred and thirty-four schools, or approximately 1,872 athletes, competed at the thirty district tournaments; 256 athletes at the regional tournaments; and 64 athletes at the State Tournament. These figures do not take into consideration tournaments not directly sponsored by this Association.

Track and Field Sports

Track and field sports rank second in South Dakota in point of number of schools taking part. District track and field meets were not compulsory, so that only fourteen of the thirty districts held track and field meets, at which sixty-two schools were represented. One hundred schools, with a total of 877 athletes, competed at the eight required regional meets. Seventy-three schools qualified 264 athletes for the State Meet, but only forty-eight of these schools, with 195 athletes, were represented at the State Meet held at Huron May 20, 1927. The meet was won by Aberdeen with 23 points; Sioux Falls, second, with 21 points; and Flandreau and Brookings tied for third with 16 points. Paul Bunt of Aberdeen broke the state high school record for the javelin throw and was sent by the Association to the Stag Meet at Chicago.

Baseball

Baseball follows track and field in the number of schools competing, but is confined mostly to schools not tak-

ing part in the track and field events. On account of the short high school baseball season this sport does not arouse the interest of basketball, track and field, or football.

Football

Football ranks fourth in the number of schools competing, but probably has first place in general interest and publicity. No attempt was made to determine a 1927 state high school football championship, but Rapid City, Brookings, Watertown, Yankton, Madison and Parkston were some of the outstanding teams of the season.

Taking everything into consideration, 1927 has been a most successful athletic year for our high schools. It has seen successful teams; more pleasant relations between schools; a finer spirit of sportsmanship and fair play; and a marked improvement in the officiating.

Athletics in 1927 in Virginia

By *Walter C. Chapman*

Executive Secretary, Virginia Literary and Athletic League

THE football championship in the Virginia High School Literary and Athletic League was won by the Woodrow Wilson High School of Portsmouth, Va.

The basketball championship for 1927 was won by the Maury High School of Norfolk, Va., for the second consecutive year.

The track championship was won by the Woodrow Wilson High School and the preparatory school championship was won by Augusta Military Academy of Fort Defiance, Va. The state preparatory school relay race in our interscholastic meet was captured for the fifth consecutive year by the Fork Union Military Academy. The baseball championship for 1927 was won by the Maury High School of Norfolk, Va.

Florida Athletics in 1927

By *W. H. Cassels*

Executive Secretary, Florida High School Athletic Association

IMIGHT state that we are closing the most successful year in high school, college and amateur athletics in general that the state has ever known. A great step forward has been made especially by the high schools in the matter of good sportsmanship and clean athletics.

The football season closed last Saturday with a post-season game for the state championship between Andrew Jackson High of Jacksonville and Hillsboro High School of Tampa. Andrew Jackson won by the score of six to nothing, in a game that was hard

fought and cleanly played and I am sure would have compared very favorably with the best high school football games in this country.

There are indications that more interest will be taken in basketball in the high schools during the coming season than ever before.

Athletics in Delaware, 1927

By *Percy S. Prince*

State Director, Physical Education and Athletics

FOOTBALL:

Eight high schools participated in the schedule for the state championship. Laurel High School won the Davis Trophy and the state title, with Newark High School as runner-up.

Soccer:

Eleven high school teams figured in the schedule for the soccer championship, which was won by Greenwood High School.

Basketball:

Seventeen boys teams and sixteen girls teams were entered in the contests for the state title. Frankford won the championship for the boys teams, with New Castle High as opponents in the final contest. Newark High School girls won the girls title with Laurel High School as their opponents in the finals.

Baseball:

Twenty-one high schools participated in baseball in the four divisions of the D. I. A. A. Greenwood won the southern semi-finals from Frankford, while Smyrna captured the northern semi-finals from Caesar Rodney. In the finals Smyrna defeated Greenwood, winning the championship title.

Track and Field:

In the southern sectional field meet, Greenwood High School took first honors.

In the central division, Caesar Rodney won first place.

A. I. DuPont High School captured first place in the northern sectional meet, and also scored the largest number of points in the all-state meet.

Field Hockey:

Played by several of the schools but not as a league sport. This fall just past, however, a league was formed in the northern section, with the girls from the A. I. DuPont School winning the honors. No trophy was awarded this year.

In all the major sports, trophies, emblematical of the state championship, are awarded. These are challenge cups or trophies and must be won for three years in order to become the permanent possession of any school.

Inter-school games are also played between the large graded or elementary schools, but no regular leagues are fostered, although such competition is encouraged.

Athletics in Montana

By *R. S. Hicks*

Superintendent of Schools, Casper, Wyo.

WORLAND won the championship in football again this year. They have had an undefeated team for four years. Their yardage was made this year by sweeping end runs, two men coming out of the line assisting the backfield in forming a powerful interference. Dir, Worland's halfback, was the outstanding player of the state.

Cheyenne was the basketball champions and have been for two years—played a fast game—short pass.

Thermopolis, aided by their fine climatic conditions and fine coaching of Joe Bush, have won the track championship for the past five years. Team is well balanced and always shows up well in the national track meet.

Michigan Athletic Progress in 1927

By *Harold S. Bates*

Member State Board of Control, Petoskey, Michigan

MICHIGAN has made great progress in athletic policies in the past three years. In the winter of 1923 the State Legislature enacted a law taking over the high school athletics of the state. It created, under the Department of Public Instruction, a representative organization or Board of Control elected by the high school principals and headed by a state employee to be known as the State Director of Athletics. This individual is A. W. Thompson, former coach of Battle Creek, and to him much credit is due for the growth of athletic ideas and ideals in the State of Michigan.

It would be impossible in a short article to set forth the yearly progress since 1923. The purpose, then, of this brief communication is to point out some of the outstanding achievements of the past year.

Michigan high schools in 1926 adopted a radically changed plan of conducting basketball tournaments. In previous years preliminary tournaments had been held only at Western Normal School, Kalamazoo; Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti; Central State Normal School, Mount Pleasant; and Petoskey High School in the lower peninsula. Any team which desired to compete in the state finals was required to work its way through a large number of teams in

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An Athletic Resume and Forecast

By John L. Griffith

THE major sports in the schools and colleges today may be minor sports in 1950 and some sports little known now may be rated as the national sports twenty-five years hence. At the beginning of this century basketball was practically unknown, football was on a par with baseball, and track, while comparatively new, was bidding fair to become one of the great major sports in the educational institutions. Golf and tennis were but little played twenty-five years ago, and swimming, ice hockey, soccer and wrestling now listed as minor sports in a great many colleges were but little known.

Today football and basketball throughout the high schools and colleges claim the greatest attention, while track and baseball have fallen below these two leaders, as judged by the numbers who play and the interest which the student body and the public take in these sports. Tennis and golf, while not primarily college sports, have grown tremendously throughout the nation and are becoming increasingly popular in the institutions of learning.

Due to the fact that the friends of baseball have in the last few years made an effort to see that more emphasis was given this splendid game, there has been a revival in interest in this spring sport. If the amateur athletic leaders are able to conduct baseball for sport's sake and to eliminate professional tendencies, the game will undoubtedly thrive. It was the over-professionalization of the game which brought about the decrease in interest in the towns, schools and colleges.

Track has not grown as its friends expected that it would, quite largely because of the domination of a small group of A. A. U. officials who have maintained that they own and control track and field athletics and who, because of a political tie-up with the International Amateur Athletic Federation, have been able to wield a political control over America's Olympic teams. Football and basketball have reached their present state of development without being dominated by any governing body. It is true that the A. A. U. maintains control over basketball, but no doubt very few of the coaches who may read this article are cognizant of the fact. Basketball and football belong quite largely to the schools and colleges and the A. A. U. tournaments are so few that they are lost in the tremendous interest shown toward the high school

and college contests. If basketball were ever to be dominated by any governing body the sport would suffer. The United States Lawn Tennis Association officials have never attempted to interfere with the development of tennis in educational institutions. In fact, they have been very largely instrumental in helping to promote tennis in public schools and universities. To illustrate the difference between the attitude of these officials toward tennis and the attitude of the A. A. U. toward track, if a college tennis team were to engage in a tennis match with a team representing the Y. M. C. A. or some other organization, nothing would be said about it. If, however, a high school or college track or swimming team were to com-

As business men and bankers at the close of each year study business conditions as they have existed and attempt to forecast prospects for the year ahead, so athletic men are taking stock of athletics and attempt to look into the future. The following article suggests the editor's ideas regarding athletic conditions. It is hoped that this article may provoke a general discussion and that as a result the Journal may in future issues present other opinions of this subject.

pete with track or swimming teams representing other amateur organizations the A. A. U. claims the right to declare all of the players professionals. Last year when certain high school and college men wished to compete in amateur meets not under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U., they were told that if they did so they would be branded as professionals by the A. A. U.

At the beginning of the new year it is pertinent to inquire whether football has reached its peak of development. Those who are building stadia as well as all of the friends of the game are interested in this question. If we look back over 1927, we find that football reached its greatest heights that year. Not only did more boys play the game but there was more interest taken in the games played by institutional teams, by the students and the public alike than ever before. Will this interest continue or has football reached its peak? In

studying this question there are several factors to be taken into consideration, such as student enrollment, financial conditions and administrative policies. Each of these factors will be discussed.

1. Student Enrollment and Population.

It stands to reason that if more boys are attending school and college today than ever before there are more potential football players and if student enrollment will continually increase there will be more boys playing football next year than played this last year. School superintendents and college presidents apparently agree that we have not reached the peak of development in the matter of student enrollment, and other things being equal, more boys and girls will be enrolled in educational institutions in 1928 than were enrolled in educational institutions in 1927.

There is, of course, a correlation between student enrollment and the population of the cities with the attendance at football games. The indications are that our population throughout the United States is on the increase and that the next census figures will show more people living in student centers and in the territory contiguous to the high schools and colleges than at any other time in the history of this country. These things being true, it is safe to predict that from this angle football should continue to grow.

2. Financial Prosperity and Football.

Further, there is some correlation between business conditions, national wealth and amateur athletics. This statement is made in spite of the fact that although in most business lines 1927 was behind the year 1926, yet the sporting goods manufacturers report that 1927 business was, so far as they were concerned, in excess of the business done by them in 1926. However, it stands to reason that if we were to suffer from a protracted period of business depression the effect would be felt in college and high school athletic circles. In this connection possibly the financial authorities are unanimous in predicting that 1928 should be somewhat more prosperous than was the year just closing. If this is true and if there are no unforeseen developments we may safely assume that football and the other sports will likewise continue to prosper in 1928.

3. Athletic Administration.

If the external factors affecting the development of football are propitious how about the administration by the friends of the game? So far this year there has been less criticism on the part of the educators toward football than for a great many years. This is partly because school superintendents and college presidents have come to realize that the evils are not inherent in athletics but may be corrected by wise and courageous administration and further because possibly the educational administrators are agreed that athletics have a place in the educational program. Further, this lack of criticism may be taken also to mean that our athletics are being more wisely administered today than heretofore. There are some who freely predict that when the Carnegie Board report is made public there will be another upheaval comparable to that which occurred in 1906. All of us have known there were some things in our athletics that are not as they should be. Most of us believe that conditions are generally improving. However, if the Carnegie investigators tell the plain truth about conditions in certain sections of the United States, it may be that here and there some administrator will suggest that the evils enumerated may only be eliminated by abolishing the game. In the writer's opinion not many institutions will give up football because the truth will be told regarding certain phases of football but rather the institutions which have been lax in administering their athletics will make the needed corrections.

With the growth in our state high school athletic associations and with the formation of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations has come a sane and sound administration of interscholastic athletics. In fact, it is safe to say that our high school athletics are in the best condition that they have ever been. As regards college athletics, some forty conferences have been organized by the colleges of the United States and these conferences are safeguarding the interests of athletics in their sections of the country. Further, the N. C. A. A. which for twenty-two years has provided an opportunity for college men throughout the nation to gather and study their athletic problems has exerted a splendid influence over college athletics. This organization has never attempted to legislate or dictate but its influence has all been for the good of the game. Some of its enemies have charged that the men who attend the National Collegiate Athletic Association conventions do not wield any power but only meet and pass resolutions. The officers of the

N. C. A. A. have never for a moment felt that they were the governing body in athletics or that they should attempt to dictate to their college members. The N. C. A. A. has through educational methods alone brought about a great many reforms and not only has in a large measure saved football but also has been in many respects responsible for the great growth in popularity which the game has enjoyed. Now that football has become so prominent in the athletic world there will be and are many who would take football away from the educators and would, if they could, administer it themselves. At the close of the football season at several institutions which might be mentioned the alumni and others attempted to get control of college athletics in their respective institutions. In every case which has come to this writer's attention, the college presidents have exhibited a great deal of courage and have made it clear that they are administering their own institution's activities including football and that they would not transfer this control to the outsiders. The alumni of the University of Illinois have adopted the policy that they will not meddle with university affairs. They have said to President Kinley "We are interested in everything that you are doing and we are glad at any time to give you of our counsel and advice but we will not offer our counsel unless asked for it and we will not try to tell you how to administer the affairs of the University."

With the growth of the popularity of athletics our schools and colleges are more and more going to be forced to announce wherein sovereignty resides insofar as athletics are concerned. Past experience shows that athletics prosper better when administered by those who have the educational interest of the educational institutions at heart better than when they are administered by those who are concerned solely with the sporting side of the game. If the men of ideals, who now for the most part throughout the United States have control of school and college football, continue to exercise that control in a sane, unselfish manner in the future as they have in the past, football will continue to grow and prosper; if on the other hand the outsiders who are not so vitally concerned with educational ideals should get football into their hands the game will suffer and instead of continually growing larger and better it will soon reach its peak and the decline will set in. The coaches who love the game and are interested in its future welfare should throw the weight of their influence on the

side of the intelligent, stable group and not play into the hands of the hysterical and emotional element who turn yellow every time the football team suffers a defeat.

In this connection there are some who feel that the football coaches should assume entire responsibility for the administration of football. The editor has always believed that it is a sound pedagogical principle that men administering certain departments or activities in the schools and colleges should be given as much responsibility as they are capable of assuming. Perhaps sometime in the future when our different coaching groups have developed a professional consciousness and when they have demonstrated their ability to administer their own activities without any help from the outside or from those above them, then no doubt the superintendents, principals, professors and presidents will gladly leave the administration of the different sports to the athletic men. This time has not yet arrived and the athletic men should appreciate the fact that so many high minded educators are willing to assist in safeguarding football and the other sports. One of the fine things about football is that this game does not belong to any group of men, it does not belong to the coaches alone, to the officials, to the high school athletic secretaries, to faculty representatives, to the newspapers or to the rules committee. All of these groups, all of our students and alumni are vitally interested in football and possibly because so many are interested, the game has prospered. It would be a mistake if the officials were to assume undue authority in conducting their part of the game. At the same time we need officials and the game will never be much better than the officiating. This being true everything possible should be done to secure the help of representative business and professional men who are sportsmen and who are willing to assist to the extent of referring and umpiring the important games. If the different groups interested in football develop jealousies and animosities, and each tries to keep the others outside the picture, the game will suffer. The JOURNAL has confidence in the sportsmanship of the coaches, officials and administrators and believe that for the most part these men are unselfish and are more concerned with the development of football and the good of the game than they are with personal publicity or a desire to receive all of the credit that goes to those who have a hand in promoting this great game.

In conclusion, it is clear that bicycling, which was a great sport in

America twenty-five years ago, has now almost passed entirely out of the picture due to the fact that the automobile has taken possession of the roads and streets; that baseball, which was the great national game in 1900 has lost some standing as an amateur game due to the fact that the sport was over-professionalized; that track has not grown so rapidly as its friends would like to have it grow, partly because of the domination of a small coterie of officials; that basketball has

come to be the major sport in the schools and colleges as judged by the numbers playing and that its popularity will undoubtedly increase if it is not made too much of an official's game and if the coaches, officials and administrators are capable of restraining the frenzied crowds; that football has not reached its peak and will continue to grow provided its friends do not make some terrible mistake and provided that the different groups that are interested in the

game do not allow their jealousies of leadership to cause them to split up into rival factions.

As the Olympic Games two thousand and more years ago attracted as many as three hundred thousand spectators, so we may assume that under proper administration football will develop not only to the point where our largest stadia will not be big enough to accommodate the crowds but also to the point where every able-bodied American boy will aspire to play.

Coaching Standards

By Harry W. Hughes

IF things are true that are being said of coaches, practices and events in our own and other conferences in the country, football is on the downward path. I can't believe it all. To me the game is too great a sport and builder of men to be dragged to the very doors of commercialism. That would mean ruin. Yet that is just what will happen if some of our overenthusiastic alumni and fans insist on winning all of the time and refuse to enjoy the game merely as a sport.

It happens that I am in a position to speak this year but I have been on the other side of the fence several times. For the good of the game let us look at the situation in its broadest sense. The purpose of football as with all other sports is to develop in men those things that will be useful in after life. Few men will find victory and success without first meeting obstacles. Life is comparable to a football game in just that respect. Adversity must be met. Does it not seem probable that the man who has gone through one or more hard football seasons and maintained spirit and poise in spite of losing a majority of the games has received a little more valuable training than the man who has been a member of a winning team with a perfect record? It seems that way to me.

I know the sting of defeat and the glory of victory. I know also that some of our most successful seasons, as regards the production of real men, have been those when we were far down in the percentage column. I firmly believe that the calibre of our work during years of defeat has been equal, if not superior to that in good years.

A school worthy the name of college or university has a department of athletics on the same basis as other departments, with coaches and in-

structors who are qualified and give their best in training men. Certainly they should not be judged by the football percentage column at the end of the season any more than a professor in another department would be judged by the number of flunks.

Nor should they be judged by people who are not qualified for that work. Open season on coaches at this time of the year has become a favorite pastime with some. I am inclined to agree with many other coaches that gambling is at the bottom of a lot of the unrest. Criticism comes from those who know the game merely from the spectator's standpoint, from those who do not understand the conditions under which the coach may be forced to work, or from those who may have spent a few short years on a college or university football team. A team is composed of individuals, but do not think for one moment that individualism can exist on a team. The best man on the squad is worthless to that squad unless he can learn teamwork. The coach soon learns to know his men but it is impossible to convince the public of the right and wrong of all his actions. He must keep quiet and let the public criticise if it wishes.

And there are hundreds of other things that enter into the success or failure of a team that the outsider can never know.

If you were sick you would not call a plumber or blacksmith to diagnose your case. Then when an institution is sick or the symptoms are bad, why let any Tom, Dick or Harry diagnose? Why not call in men who have devoted their lives to athletics and physical education and get their opinions? Then operate if necessary.

The case of a well-known coach in the Rocky Mountain Conference is almost identical with several in other parts of the country. This man

turned out teams a few years ago which won the conference title two years in succession. They were admitted by all to be well drilled in fundamentals and strong and smart in tactics. Yet three short years afterward the dissatisfied alumni and friends of that same institution would have us believe that he has forgotten those fundamentals and is not capable of coaching a winning team. They overlook the quality of his material.

How foolish and inconsistent we mortals are at times! Dig out some of the newspapers published when we coaches were winning and compare them with those when we lose.

Here are a few things that I believe a coach should be and do:

1. He should be as interested in his work as any other business man and he should honestly endeavor to instruct every man who presents himself on the field, track or gym floor.

2. He should keep in close touch with the student body as a whole and explain the best methods of backing the team, win or lose.

3. He should be in close enough touch with the students to sense any overconfident or depressed condition and take steps to right it.

4. He should be on the lookout for fraternity politics and other detrimental conditions and break them up immediately *at any cost*. (In view of the mud slinging and dirty politics that we find in national life today we must not be surprised to find a little of it in college life at times. These young people need leadership and it is the coach's privilege to lead in this case.) Captains should be elected or appointed merely to flip the coin and talk to officials during games.

There are some things that no self-respecting coach should do, in my opinion. Under no condition should he lower the dignity of his institution

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The Other Side of Athletics

PRESIDENT P. W. HORN of Texas Technological College is the author of a very interesting article, "The Other Side of Athletics," which appears in the February number of the *Rotarian Magazine*. In this article President Horn makes it clear that he believes in college athletics and that he does not agree with those who feel that the dangers are so real as to warrant the abolition of inter-collegiate athletic contests. Among other excellent things he suggests that when Herbert Spencer once was beaten at a game of billiards, he remarked, "A certain amount of proficiency is the mark of a gentleman, but too much proficiency is the mark of mis-spent youth." President Horn says: "If a team from a comparatively small college wins every game it plays, then there is just as much call for an explanation as there would be if it lost every game it played. When the spirit of a community is such as to demand that the team win every game, no matter at what cost, then athletics may become a factor for absolute evil in the college life of this community."

This suggestion from President Horn is timely in the light of the excessive demands that are made by alumni on the football coaches. The writer knows of no group of men who as a class work harder or put more effort into their work than do the football coaches during the football season and yet in the last few months groups of alumni here and there have manifested a spirit that amounts to bitterness toward the coaches who did not win the majority of their games. Sometime perhaps the attitude of mind which President Horn bespeaks for all good Rotarians toward athletics will be that of the overwhelming majority of the followers of school and college football.

In this connection while it is hard to understand why alumni who manifest so much emotion and antipathy toward football coaches who have been defeated, it is also hard to understand why some coaches carry personal grudges toward officials who may or may not have erred in officiating football games.

Those Interested in Basketball

IT has been roughly estimated that there are approximately sixteen thousand school and college basketball teams representing the institutions this winter. If we allow for ten men to a team, that would mean that one hundred sixty thousand boys are receiving basketball experience in inter-institutional competition. For every team there are possibly at least five men who now and then officiate in a basketball game. This would mean that there are perhaps eighty thousand basketball officials working in the schools and colleges. Of course there is at least one coach for each team or sixteen thousand basketball coaches and for each team there is at least one administrative officer, be he principal, superintendent, faculty representative, university president or graduate manager, who has some part in administering basketball. Aside from these four groups of players, officials, coaches and faculty representatives who are very closely connected with the game of basketball, there are, of course, the former players who still retain an interest in their game, the members of the student body who support the teams and attend the games, the members of the faculty who are interested in school and college basketball, the newspaper men who write the accounts of the contests and the great American public or that part of the public which also enjoys amateur basketball.

Basketball in a sense belongs to the several million people included in the above classification. No one group may be said to own or control basketball. In most of the educational institutions the ultimate control is in the hands of the faculty men while the active control is exercised by the coaches themselves where they have demonstrated their fitness to administer the sport according to institutional ideals.

Basketball is a thoroughly democratic sport, it is enjoying its greatest year, it keeps the students and public alike interested in wholesome sport in the winter months when interest in other sports is at a low ebb. Basketball is our greatest intramural sport in that more high school and college students play this game than any other on the athletic program. More high schools support interscholastic basketball teams than support interscholastic football, baseball or track teams. Consequently there are more college freshmen who know how to play basketball than there are who know how to play the other games.

Those who are interested in questions pertaining to the development of sport and sports in America may be interested in noting this great development which has taken place in the last quarter of a century in relation to America's great winter game.

Rating Officials

WHILE it is not possible to rate scientifically the personal qualities of the coach, it is possible by figuring up his percentage based on games won and lost to determine whether he is a winning coach. When it comes to rating officials, the task is much more difficult. In the Big Ten the athletic men some years ago suggested that they be relieved of the annoyance and responsibility of select-

ing officials for their Conference football games. The committee that was appointed to do this work asked the ten coaches to suggest the names of the men in the middle west who were qualified to work in Conference games. Afterwards these lists were studied and a Conference list was compiled containing only the names of the officials who had been recommended by four or more coaches. This year the coaches were asked to grade the referees, umpires, field judges and head-linesmen. After the ratings were in, a scoring table was made up and the officials were graded according to the ratings given them by the coaches. According to this system one official was rated by the coaches as follows: 1-2-2-2-5-3-7-1. This man's total was thus 23 and his average 2.875. The other officials were likewise scored and it was possible to determine according to the consensus of opinion of the football coaches the standing of the men who officiate in one of the four official capacities in the Big Ten. The policy has been followed of assigning full schedules to the best officials. This means that not many new men are given a chance to work Conference games each fall. However, the Conference is more interested in the matter of improving the officiating rather than in a desire to assist new men who may wish to become Conference officials. In adopting this policy the Conference has followed the plan which has proven successful in major league baseball. In this organization a small staff of umpires is selected to work all of the league games. If one of these umpires dies or becomes incompetent his place is filled by some man who has received his training in a minor league. There are many who have criticised this procedure because it does not lend itself to the development of new men, but the Conference does not consider that it is a training school for officials.

Political Interference with Athletics

ON January 25th Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago is reported in the daily press as having written the Secretary of War suggesting that the United States Military Academy football team play in Chicago on November 24th next and that the Mayor "will be happy to arrange a game between West Point and a western team in our City." It is not difficult to understand why the politicians are trying to get their hands on college athletics. College football is popular, there is some prestige attached to being connected with the management of outstanding games and where the politicians do have control they are enabled to distribute a certain number of tickets to their constituents.

A very wise man some five or six years ago suggested that throughout America the politicians were trying to use amateur athletics for selfish reasons and he predicted that this was the beginning of the end so far as amateur athletics were concerned. The writer of this editorial did not agree with him because he believed that the college presidents, school superintendents and the athletic coaches were for the most part not amenable to political domination. In the case of the academies at Annapolis and West Point where appropriations come from Congress, the

authorities are more or less helpless. If some congressmen present a petition to the commanding officers of these national schools suggesting that they play football in Chicago or St. Louis or San Francisco, and if these petitions are signed by enough congressmen who may indicate indirectly that unless their wishes are granted they will cut down the appropriations for the Army and Navy, it is easy to understand why the powers that be at West Point and Annapolis will think twice before refusing to act in accordance with the suggestion. This, however, is a dangerous precedent to establish from the standpoint of athletics since it opens the way for state legislatures who may for political reasons or otherwise wish to control the athletics of the state universities. A year ago the State Legislature of the State of Iowa proposed that a bill be enacted compelling the state institutions located at Ames and Iowa City to play football in accordance with the terms proposed by the politicians. The statesmen and conservative-minded men in the legislature, however, prevailed and the bill failed to pass. If the friends of football succeed in keeping control of their game in the next ten years and resist the efforts of the politicians and others who if they have their own way will dominate and control this game the game will be saved. If they are not big enough to resist the efforts of these outsiders the game is doomed. We will see some interesting football contests on the gridirons of the country in the next decade but one of the most interesting and important contests will be that which is inevitable between the politicians and the self-seekers on one side and the unselfish friends of the game on the other.

Those Who Differ with Us

ATHLETIC men as a class hold diverse opinions on various athletic matters, freely advance those opinions and sometimes fight for them, and yet they respect the other fellow's motives. An outsider who did not understand the character of athletic coaches after listening to the heated discussions in coaches' meetings would be surprised to see these same coaches after the meeting lunching or talking together in the friendliest manner. In some other than the coaching profession it is only too common for men who find their views attacked to impugn the motives of the dissenters. The athletic men apparently take the position that the others who disagree with them may be right and still if wrong they are nevertheless good fellows.

The JOURNAL has invited the coaches to make full use of its columns for expressions of opinions regarding all angles of athletics. Sometimes the editor of this magazine does not agree with all of the ideas advanced by those who have written the articles. However, he believes that an exchange of ideas is desirable and he believes that the coaches are intelligent enough to accept or reject, as the case may be, the ideas championed in the JOURNAL. Controversies and arguments are not desirable, but discussions are helpful.

The Coaches Best Friend—The Sport Editor

By Walter M. Paulison

Manager Sport News Service, Northwestern University

"CONGRATULATIONS coach; a great game, everybody in town will be talking about it tonight."

An exuberant football fan at Whoozis college in a small middlewestern town thus greeted the grid coach following a close, interesting game.

"Yes, it was a great game," responded the coach, "but you're wrong about one thing. Everybody in town won't be talking about it because everybody wasn't here. Did you see all those empty seats out there today. Well, why were they empty? It was a good game, everybody knew it was going to be, but everybody didn't come. That's what stumps me."

And the football coach at Whoozis college isn't the only small college and high school coach who is stumped about such a problem. Everywhere, all over the country, coaches are in similar predicaments and all are perplexed.

In the larger institutions such as comprise the Big Ten, the Eastern league and the Pacific Coast Conference the situation is quite different. The rivalry of teams in these groups is such that it commands widespread interest, people travel long distances to see the contests and the papers need no urging to print publicity concerning the games.

For instance the Notre Dame-Southern California game which played before 115,000 spectators at Soldiers Field last fall did not cost the respective institutions a cent for advertising. The tickets were all ordered by mail and none was ever placed on public sale. Similar situations exist for such popular contests as the Yale-Harvard game; the Army Navy game and the Michigan-Ohio game.

But in the smaller schools a different condition exists. Wild eyed fans do not come in from everywhere to see the game. The alumni bodies are much smaller and the newspapers do not turn over their columns so willingly. The rivalry between the institutions may be as great and in many cases it is much greater. But the fact remains that in the smaller colleges and high schools the crowds do not tax the capacity of the stands. And as the coach at Whoozis college lamented, "That's what stumps me."

Time was, not so many years ago, when even the athletic directors at the larger schools were also stumped just the same as the Whoozis coach is stumped today. So gradually these directors began to add publicity men to their staffs, men who knew sports and who also knew the newspapers and most of all knew what the newspapers wanted. It would, of course, be flattering the ability of these publicity men to say that they have been solely responsible for the increased gate receipts at collegiate sport events. But, nevertheless, it is a fact that they have exerted a tremendous influence towards creating good will with the newspapers and furthermore their knowledge of what will bring out the crowds has not gone for naught.

The smaller schools do not have sufficient funds to make an appropriation for hiring a publicity manager and purchasing the necessary equipment. But the work that these men are doing in the big institutions may be done on a smaller scale at secondary schools and in a number of cases it may be done by the coach or the athletic director with the aid of student managers.

Schools in the Western Conference were more or less pioneers in specialized publicity activity in their athletic departments. Gradually each school in the conference added such a man to the athletic staff until today all are equipped for this work and all are carrying on practically the same program. The dean of athletic publicity men is M. L. "Mike" Tobin, of the University of Illinois. He has been dispensing news about the Illinois athletic teams for a number of years and his best recommendation is a glance at most any midwestern sport page during the college season. Usually one will find a story with a Champaign date line.

However, all of the publicity men in the Conference are capable writers, they know news and the frequency with which their copy is printed attests to their ability.

What this article is principally concerned with is how do these men manage to break into print with their copy and what other tricks do they employ to boost attendance at the games which will be helpful to our coaching friend at Whoozis college and his colleagues

in other schools throughout the country.

The publicity man concerns himself with three principal mediums to draw crowds, namely: newspapers, posters and ticket application blanks and the greatest of these is the newspaper. However, all three may be linked up so that they dovetail in accomplishing the ultimate objective—a capacity crowd.

Long experience has taught the writer that the best friends a coach can have are the sport editors of the papers in his vicinity. These fellows, for the most part, are willing to go more than half way to give the coach and his team all the breaks. They are by profession in sympathy with the coach and his work. They want to co-operate, their readers are usually highly partisan to the home school and consequently with the slightest bit of co-operation they will do all in their power to assist the coach in his numerous problems.

Too many times, unfortunately, a coach will have a tendency to stand aloof from the members of the sport writing fraternity. He oftentimes regards the sport writer as a person to keep in the distance, an individual who is dedicated to cause him harm and embarrassment in the public prints. It is usually this coach who wonders on a Sunday morning when he picks up the paper why he is subject to some personal "digs" that hurt.

The highest compliment a coach can be paid in the opinion of this writer is for a sport editor to label him "a damn good fellow." If a sport editor can say that about a coach then he must be just that. First of all it means that the coach has been friendly to the sport editor and consequently he must be friendly to everyone else; for, sad to relate, in most cases the sport writer is usually the last person to gain the confidence of the coach.

If a coach will see fit to cast aside all suspicions he has of the sport writer, will go to him in his office, chat with him and tell him of his prospects, this same coach will then have opened up avenues for favorable publicity and comment that he never dreamed existed. The sport editor is a friendly chap; nine times out of ten 100 per cent for the home team and last, but not least, he, like every other

person, is flattered by a little personal attention.

The foregoing philosophy concerning the relations of the coach and the sport editor is the gospel truth and every college publicity man knows it. That is why he, if he's on the job, will first of all see to it that he establishes a feeling of good will between the coaching staff and the sport staff of the papers in his vicinity. If a coach in a smaller school does not have a publicity man then it revolves upon him to do a little personal campaigning himself.

Once he has gained the confidence of the sport writer he has things breaking his way. If the advance seat sale for a certain game is slow he can go to the sport editors with a personal appeal to help pep things up. And the way those fellows well pep it up is nobody's business. They will ballyhoo that game until a citizen with the least drop of red blood in him could not be kept away from the game at the point of a gun.

During a recent football season in the Big Ten two schools who had not met each other in ten years were scheduled to open the season. There was no natural rivalry here to draw the crowds, no hope of getting even for last year's game to cause alumni to travel across several states to witness the engagement. How could the crowd be induced to come out for the game?

That is the situation which faced the two publicity men of these schools. They met several weeks before the game to map out their campaign. They prepared numerous stories and got together pictures of the rival players. But something was lacking. They knew that the usual publicity material would not fill the stadium.

The publicity man of the visting school asked the other how his relations were with the sport editors in his town.

"Fine," answered his colleague. "They'll do anything for us."

"Well, they're our only hope," remarked the other. "What do you say to holding a little dinner, explain to them the situation we're in, and see if they can't help us along?"

The dinner was held, the sport editors grasped the situation at once and even regarded it as a civic duty to see that the stadium was filled for the game. And how they whooped it up. Every day long articles appeared about the two teams. Big picture layouts stared in the face of readers morning and night. Interest in the game increased by leaps and bounds, the advance ticket sale was beyond all

(Continued on page 38)

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The Appeal of Football

Professor of Landscape Gardening, Massachusetts Agriculture College

EXACTLY what do you enjoy about a football game? What makes one game more enjoyable than another?

These questions were asked of a class of fifty-five college students, nearly all seniors. Each one wrote out rather carefully his reply. Several days and a big football game intervened between the assignment and the report, so that there was time for reflection, with some experience to sharpen the knowledge.

This was an average class of college students. It included a few first-string football players, several who had played football in high school and several girls.

When the replies to the foregoing questions were handed in they were carefully analyzed. There were revealed thirteen different kinds of football enjoyment as shown in the accompanying score card. It will be seen at once that these points are not all clearly differentiated. It is quite possible that one man working by himself could produce a more logical score card, though certainly he could not produce one which would so fairly reflect the total experience of a miscellaneous football crowd.

After this analysis had been completed and written out, each student was required to make up a score card by assigning numerical values to each point. Of course he was permitted to assign a value of zero to any point which seemed to him negligible in his enjoyment of the game. Indeed almost every point on the score card did receive a zero value from one or several students. Here is the way the results appear after being averaged:

| SCORE CARD | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Average | Minimum | Maximum |
| <i>The Picture</i> | | | |
| 1. The field | 3.0 | 0 | 8 |
| 2. The landscape, sky, weather..... | 5.8 | 0 | 15 |
| 3. The crowd..... | 6.3 | 0 | 35 |
| <i>The Company</i> | | | |
| 4. College (mob) spirit, excitement, enthusiasm | 9.4 | 0 | 35 |
| 5. Singing, cheering, bands | 6.7 | 0 | 20 |
| 6. Sociability, meeting of friends, "the girl," the coming dance | 9.2 | 0 | 35 |
| <i>The Game, Technic</i> | | | |
| 7. Dramatic action, suspense, thrills.... | 9.0 | 0 | 15 |
| 8. Unified play, teamwork | 8.5 | 0 | 25 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|---|----|
| 9. Spectacular individual play..... | 10.7 | 3 | 50 |
| <i>The Game as a Conflict</i> | | | |
| 10. Rivalry | 6.5 | 0 | 20 |
| 11. The fight, physical combat, "the will to win" | 9.3 | 0 | 30 |
| 12. Victory | 7.4 | 0 | 20 |
| 13. Sportsmanship | 8.2 | 0 | 25 |
| Total score—100. | | | |

In comparing the columns of the maxima and minima it becomes plain that there is a wide variation in the amount of enjoyment received by different persons from any particular feature of the game. One student thinks the cheering, singing and music count for nothing, while another gives them a rank of twenty, a rank equivalent to one-fifth of the entire pleasure of the game.

It is also obvious that one game might please for one reason and another for another. For example one might enjoy the game this week on account of the meeting of old friends and because he had the girl of his heart on the bleachers beside him. Next week he might go to see the Yale-Princeton game without being personally interested in either team and without taking any girl along. In this latter case he would give more attention to the technical features of play, would care little or nothing which side won the victory, but would find considerable satisfaction in looking over the Yale Bowl and watching the crowd.

If we bear in mind all these exceptions and qualifications, however, it seems fair to believe that the score here recorded does represent the average reaction of the average college student to the average football game. It is interesting to note that the game itself scores only about fifty points, or one-half of the enjoyment for the whole party. It is interesting to note further that many of the spectators believe strongly in "the will to win." They psychologically participate in the fight. The physical combat stirs their blood. On the other hand it is worth recording that a good many college students, including some men and nearly all women, do not care for the physical fight at all. Some of them find it distinctly repugnant.

In my own mind some of the hardest points to account for in this whole report are found in the long line of zeroes in the minimum column. For example I cannot imagine

how any human being could fail to be stirred by the singing, cheering and the playing of the band; I cannot imagine how anyone could fail to enjoy the brisk football weather, the blue sky and the moving crowd; I do not see how anyone can refuse to respond to good sportsmanship, or especially to bad sportsmanship. When I see bad sportsmanship on a football field, especially if it is condoned or generally practiced by a whole team, it ruins the entire game for me.

However, the present report is not much concerned with my own opinion. It sets forth the feelings of fifty college students who were given every opportunity to express their own opinions fully and fairly. Perhaps the most obvious result is to show that the appeal of football is very different to different persons. On the whole it is a very complex appeal made up of many highly diverse elements. No doubt the great popularity of football is due to this fact that it plays upon a long gamut of human emotions.

Coaching Standard

(Continued from page 17)

by canvassing a community for prospective athletes. If he wishes to kill the game by thus commercializing it, he could find no surer way.

Nor should the coach urge any man in his institution to attend practice other than by making a free call for all red-blooded men who wish to represent their school. If he does that and then makes the best with those who have volunteered their services, nine out of ten times he will have a better team than he would with star players who had to be urged to come out for the team.

Judgment is being passed on football as a game today. We who love it for its spirit and man-making qualities had better boost it as such for when victory alone will satisfy, then the game of games—intercollegiate football—will be replaced by intramural sports.

Change your coaching staffs as you will but do it fairly and only after justice has been shown all concerned. What the venerable Alonzo Stagg says is absolutely true. "Defeat, like death and taxes, must come to every coach, no matter how good."

THE COMBAT GAMES

By H. H. House

Associate Professor of Physical Education
Washington State College, Pullman

COMBAT games or the fighting games, as they are frequently called, are those games in which personal contact with the opponent is one of the essential elements of participation. Perhaps the better known games of this type are football, wrestling and boxing. Skill in games of this type consists in the ability of one player to handle his opponent by means of physical force coupled with the ability also to elude his opponent at times. However, the physical contact element is the greatest factor for success; evasiveness is secondary. Basketball and baseball cannot be classed as combat games. In basketball, evasiveness is the predominating factor, and personal contact is usually avoided where possible. Baseball gives expression to shrewdness, watchful waiting, clever manipulation of situations and the lightning strike of finely poised action when opportune moments arrive.

A sufficient number of games have been cited to illustrate the differences to be found in regard to their type; many more might be cited which call out still further variations. It is interesting to note that each type of game attracts to itself certain quite distinct types of personalities as shown in the players themselves and especially as represented by the players who achieve distinct success in some particular sport. Likewise each particular sport, especially the team games, will show variations in personality as represented by the various positions on the team. Contrast, for instance, the pitcher and the outfielder in baseball or the quarterback and the tackle in football.

If time would permit, it might be interesting to discuss these various types of games, but this paper must be confined to the combat games alone.

Watson points out that the first signs of anger that can be produced in a baby are elicited by restriction of the baby's freedom of movement—that is, by holding its hands and feet. Children may submit to a small amount of holding by their playmates, but if persisted in it always leads to resentment. Adults if jostled on the street or squeezed in a crowd quite often show their displeasure by ill concealed looks and actions, if not positive disapproval. The same thing is true in sports, especially the combat games wherever holding occurs resentment is quite likely to follow in its wake. No wonder holding is considered a foul in the rules! But vigorous resentment to holding is also considered a foul, and both the holding and the retaliation to holding are severely penalized. For this reason players soon learn that resentment is also unprofitable and that the player who holds is merely showing his lack of skill in the face of a more skillful opponent, because unskillful players use holding as one method by which they try to cover up or make up for a lack of ability.

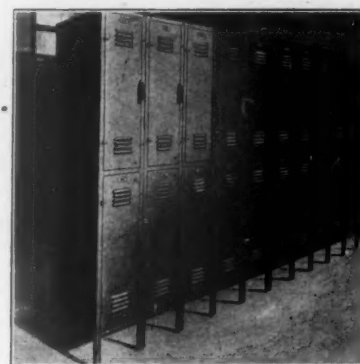
Thus it may be seen that the combat games give valuable training in the control of anger, which is, as Watson shows, one of the basic human emotions; the emotion that can be the most destructive of all the emotions to the individual or to society. It is seldom that the athlete loses control of his anger. The fiery outbursts of many professional athletes are usually stage play for the amusement of the crowd and the benefit of the box office, despite all reports to the contrary.

I once read a story of a ship's captain, a girl and a professor. The captain was large of stature, strong and

(Continued on page 26)



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The Combat Games

(Continued from page 23)

commanding; the girl, beautiful and charming; the professor, small, thin and retiring. During a discussion among the three the girl suggested to the captain that it must require a brave man to command a ship at sea in a great storm. To which the captain replied in his characteristic fashion that anyone afraid of the sea could be little less than a coward. The girl then appealed to the professor for his opinion of the captain's statement. The professor answered by saying that he felt that bravery was a thing of parts and that all persons are capable of being heroes in some one situation and quite as likely to be cowards in another. The captain, however, believed that a brave man rang true in all situations.

A day later a great storm came up at sea. Its fury sent the captain up the heights of courage and domination; the professor down into his stateroom cowering with fear and limp inaction. The storm passed, but it left its mark on the ship's cargo in broken bales and wrenched boxes and crates. The door to one of the crates had come unfastened. The girl, the captain and the professor were again together when suddenly the door of the crate was pushed open and a lion came toward them; the captain hastily left for the crow's nest, the girl fainted, but the professor grasped a deck mop, forced the lion back into the crate, and then fastened the door. It so happened that the professor was the director of a zoo and understood the habits of wild animals.

The training and experience of the captain had been quite different from that of the professor, and being so it follows that the courage of the captain would function under quite different conditions from that of the professor. Considering further, the captain was engaged in work that called for bodily strength and physical endurance, while the same qualifications for the professor would amount to little in coping with a springing lion.

The combat games appeal generally to those individuals who have a physical confidence, if we may use the term, in their ability to compete with their opponents or with their own environment. By the grace of heredity, plus careful raising and good habits,

these individuals generally have strong limbs, robust bodies and the ability to stand physical punishment without much pain. Great physical exertion and gruelling work holds little of fear for them because they have confidence in their physical stamina and ability. Such men are likely to be heroes in time of war, and the athlete's page in the World War is bright with their deeds. With them the fear of the situation is not increased by the additional fear of physical inability. True, some are cowards, but exceptions are to be found everywhere.

Less than 20 per cent of any group of boys or young men will take part in combat games, even though the group is given the opportunity of 100 per cent participation. For this reason it is wrong to assume that every boy should box or play football, because every boy is not mentally or physically so constituted that he will derive pleasure from this type of sport.

Other sports develop courage just as surely as the combat games; but as in the case of the captain and the professor, it is courage of different types. Golf requires a maximum of precision and painstaking care; likewise work in the laboratory also requires accurate attention to details if perfection is to be the reward. Just as much courage is necessary to master an intricate scientific problem or the wisdom of the literati as is required to navigate a great ship in a terrible storm or lead a battalion in battle, but it is courage of a different type.

Many types of courage are necessary to do the world's work, and the counterpart of each type may be found in some form of play. Because the desire to play is inherent in human nature, man has evolved games that he likes to play. These games have been evolved to suit man's temperament, and man, being a collection of individuals, has, therefore, many temperaments and by the same token many games.

The combat games were evolved to meet the desires and temperaments of those individuals who like to wrestle with nature in her virgin ruggedness, push backward her frontiers, span her streams with bridges and dot her landscape with skyscrapers.

A Review of 1927 Athletics

(Continued from page 14)

a two-day tournament at the schools mentioned. In the upper peninsula preliminary tournaments in the various high schools were followed by a regional tournament at Northern State Normal School, Marquette. Throughout the entire state, the number of teams and the short space of time, devoted to the tournaments, made it necessary that teams play, in many cases, more games in a short space of time than seemed desirable from the standpoint of the physical welfare of the boys competing.

The 1926 plan provided for thirty-one preliminary or district tournaments. As a general rule, the winners and runners-up in each of Classes B, C, D qualified from the district to the regional tournaments. Eight regional tournaments were held the following week and from these the winner in each class entered the final state tournament. As in previous years, two state tournaments were held. Classes A and D competed at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, while Classes B and C played their games at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

In 1927 the plan was followed as in 1926, except in the state tournaments, which were combined and held at Detroit, Mich. The move was a good one, eliminating the objectionable features of the college conducted tournament, one of which was the housing problem.

In the district meets, but five tournament centers out of thirty-two failed to pay 100 per cent of the expenses to competing schools. In the eight regionals five paid 100 per cent. The state tournament contestants received a 100 per cent refund on expenses.

The winners of the state tournament were as follows: Class A, Muskegon; Class B, Grand Haven; Class C, Reed City, and Class D, St. Anne of Alpena.

Reorganization of Spring Sports

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Michigan Athletic Council has been the promotion of spring sports. Track, especially, was given enthusiastic backing by the Council. Regional meets were held under state control in eight different localities. At these regionals, winners of the first four places in any event qualified to participate in the State Meet. This plan superseded the old plan of sending winning teams, irregardless of the individual merit shown in regional meets.

This state controlled plan succeeded the invitational track meets which had previously been used.

The state meet was one of great

interest and much keener competition was shown than in previous years due to the qualification system used in the regional meets. Detroit Northwestern won first place in Class A, St. Joseph in Class B, Plainwell in Class C, and Trenton in Class D. Several state records were established in each class. In Class A a national interscholastic record of 1:30 for the 880 yd. relay was made.

The state association, receiving their finances largely from their share of basketball tournament proceeds, underwrote the track meets, supplying the trophies and meeting any deficit incurred by entertaining schools.

Other spring sports that were successfully promoted in 1927 were tennis and golf. Regional eliminations were held in eight cities scattered over the state, with the state tennis meet at Ypsilanti and the golf finals on the University of Detroit course. Northwestern High of Detroit furnished the winners in tennis, with University High of Detroit winning in golf.

The large number of high schools over the state that are promoting golf is ample proof that the game is coming to be a "game for young men as well as for men who stay young."

Swimming and cross country running organized in 1926 have enjoyed continued popularity and have conclusively proven themselves to be sports which can and should be fostered in any state wide movement. Detroit Northwestern furnished the best team in swimming for 1927, repeating their success of 1926. In cross country Kalamazoo Central repeated for their second consecutive championship.

Many Good Grid Teams

Football, the king of all sports, enjoyed a prosperous year in Michigan. Many good teams were developed and potential college stars discovered. In Class A, Muskegon, Detroit Northwestern, Saginaw Eastern, and Grand Rapids Union were the best in the order named. Alma, Petoskey, Albion and Menominee were the peer of the strong elevens in Class B. From the smaller schools Eaton Rapids and Newberry furnished representative teams.

Junior High School Policies

A great amount of time and study has been devoted to Junior High school athletics and to the developing of proper sports for the adolescent youth. D. J. Heathcote of Kalamazoo has headed the committee from the state athletic council and to this committee credit is due for the manner in which athletics now function in the Junior High schools of the state.

Morale Is Improved

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(Continued on page 30)



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A Review of 1927 Athletics in the High Schools

(Continued from page 27)

tire athletic program is the enthusiastic response and cooperation that is being shown by the schools of the state. This of course has resulted in better morale at the time of contests and the cementing of a feeling of friendly rivalry between competing schools.

The selection of only competent officials from a state approved list has gone far toward eliminating "rowdism" and disputes at contests. Officials must now be approved by eight schools before they are placed on the approved list. They are contracted for weeks in advance of the date of the event and they as well as the school, are held responsible for fulfilling the contract. After the contest, the official files a report with the State Director setting forth facts as they existed at the contest. The school, too, files a report on the official.

Michigan's athletic plan is well conceived and is functioning to the end that athletics in Michigan is "producing a fine effect upon those who participate in them as well as being reflected in the attitude and spirit of the schools and the spectators." When athletics thus builds better citizens all along the line, who can say they are not worth while?

Wisconsin Basketball

Basketball had another great year as a high school sport in Wisconsin during the 1926-27 season. Approximately 390 high schools maintained teams in this sport. This total is an increase of 15 over the previous year. Wisconsin, will, in a few years, be practically 100% on the question of high school basketball.

While it is impossible to give with any degree of accuracy the number of boys who participated in this sport during the past season, it is fairly safe to assume that at least 4,500 participated in inter-school games. The number of additional boys participating in inter-class games will easily total 6,000, making a grand total of almost 11,000 taking part in this athletic activity.

Basketball has a firm hold upon Wisconsin high schools and the present tendency indicates a larger participation for the coming year than ever before.

The greatest handicaps to the sport at the present time are the great num-

ber of non-ventilated, poorly heated village halls, which are of necessity being used for the game. Most of these playing spaces are too small and provide little or no accommodations for the spectators. Few have adequate dressing rooms while fewer still have showers. During the last year a number of adequate gymnasiums have been added to Wisconsin high school plants. A large proportion of these gymnasiums provide the essentials, playing floor, seating accommodations, showers, and dressing rooms, required of a first class gymnasium. Unfortunately some of the newer gymnasiums, because of lower initial building cost, do not provide suitable floors, safe for the participants or comfortable for the spectators.

Among the gymnasiums added to school plants during the last year are those at Marshfield, New Richmond, Eau Claire and Mayville.

Coaching, on the whole, showed a decided improvement during the past year. There were fewer "sixty mile per minute" teams, teams which are coached to go at top speed for a while only to become exhausted. There was also a tendency to place less emphasis upon defense and more upon the offensive side of the game with the result that a greater interest was manifested by the spectators.

Coaching schools conducted by the university, colleges and normal schools, as well as tournament attendance by coaches and players, have done much to improve the game.

Baseball

The effort to stimulate baseball as a high school sport resulted in a very definite increase in the number of high schools participating in this activity. A check made through the news service shows that about 200 high schools played inter-school games during the past season. Two high school conferences played a regular schedule of games while in another instance six schools, namely, Waupun, Berlin, Omro, Red Granite, Green Lake and Princeton, organized for the baseball season and played a regular schedule of games. This schedule was successful and proved that baseball can be successfully conducted as a high school sport.

The papers in the State gave more space to high school baseball than

ever before, a fact, which proved a real boost to the sport.

Baseball, is without question, the most characteristically American sport. The game originated and developed in this country and for various reasons is especially adapted to American boys and men. During recent years the game has declined as a purely amateur sport and has become more popular as a professional pastime, played by the few and witnessed and enjoyed by the many.

The National Amateur Athletic Federation of which the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, is a member has made a special effort to revive interest in amateur baseball. It has endeavored to enlist its entire membership in a movement to popularize baseball through municipal and community clubs, school leagues, Boy Scout groups and all other available organizations.

Baseball is a great sport, one which can be promoted at a minimum of expense to the schools. Good roads make it possible for the smaller schools to compete with nearby schools at small expense. Baseball will never give the financial return of football or basketball but as a purely recreational sport for all high schools, especially the smaller schools, it is unequalled.

Football

Wisconsin high schools had the most successful season in the history of the sport during the past year. About 320 high schools maintained teams and an average schedule of seven games were played. This meant a total of about 1,100 high school football games during the season. Each high school squad consisted of at least twenty-two boys making a total of at least 7,000 who participated in the sport as members of high school teams. Many more played on class teams and perhaps 10,000 boys benefited by this athletic activity during the season of 1926.

While definite figures are not available estimates of the total attendance at the 1,100 games, based on newspaper reports, indicate that between 500,000 and 600,000 people witnessed these contests.

The season was not alone a success from the standpoint of the number of boys participating but financially as

well. More people attended the games than ever before with the result that fewer school plays, candy sales, etc., were given to pay for a deficit caused by this sport. A few feature games attracted enormous crowds, in many cases the attendance being larger than at college and some university games. Football will prove increasingly attractive as a high school sport from year to year. The supremacy of the large school in this sport is being threatened and the smaller high schools may, to some extent, gain ascendancy in this activity, as they have in basketball.

The banner games of the season were again the contests between East and West Green Bay, East and Central Madison, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, Beloit and Janesville, Marinette and Menominee, Mich., and Waukesha and West Allis. The contests between Antigo and Wausau, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh and Manitowoc and Sheboygan also drew large attendances.

Athletics in Mississippi

Historical Note

The Mississippi High School Literary and Athletic Association is the logical result of the desire of geographical regional groups to have some basis for inner group contests. The school-masters' clubs (now known as regional units) in some parts of the state have been in existence for nearly twenty years. They were, perhaps, originally planned as social and professional associations for school men, with oratorical contests the principal student interest.

Each of the older clubs has not only done a worthwhile work in promoting friendly and professional spirit among school-masters and in quickening the interest through contests of high school boys and girls in school life, but each has made contributions to the state association that are based upon much experience. In this manner of growth development from group to state association—the Mississippi High School Literary and Athletic Association is perhaps unique among similar state organizations.

Since 1919 at annual meetings of the Mississippi Education Association attempts have been made to co-ordinate these clubs into a state association. But the clubs were jealous of their authority and each was proud of its own peculiar development and traditions, and not until 1922 were all groups found willing to make individual sacrifices that a state association might come into existence. The state association then was formed in 1922; it directed and controlled inter-school relations during the school year 1922-23 and in the spring of this year a literary and field meet was held at Jackson and was preeminently successful. These rules, which follow, are written for the state committee and are the product of the years of experience of the groups, of the experience of the state association during the years passed, and they were written only after a rather searching study for the best practices by similar associations of other states.

The membership of the original State Committee to whom much credit is due, is as follows:

J. S. Vandiver, Chairman.
C. E. Harris, Secretary.
L. B. Reid.
W. B. Kenna.
N. C. Moncrief.

Mississippi had a representative at Cleveland, Ohio, last winter at a meeting called by the Federation of State Athletic Associations of the middle west for the purpose of expanding this federation into a national body.



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Athletics in Secondary Schools

By Leonard Brodnax Plummer,

Assistant Athletic Director and Director of Junior Athletics at the New Mexico Military Institute

(Continued from the January issue)

Several meets should be held with the championship to be based on the team scoring the highest number of points in all of the meets. The Boy Scout Merit Badge in Physical Development might be begun in the fall and tests passed at convenient times throughout the year. Dismounted polo might be made very popular. This is played with shortened mallets without horses and with a playground ball. It is played on a smaller field than the regular field. The same rules are used as in mounted polo.

IV. Winter Athletics.

Basketball.—Basketball is practically ideal as an intramural and proves the most successful sport in almost every locality. The equipment is not very expensive. A great deal of preliminary practice is unnecessary. Since only five players are necessary it is not difficult to assemble a team for a game. The playing time is not very long so that leagues may be promoted very successfully. The important games may be played as preliminaries to the interschool games. At the beginning of the season it would perhaps be wise to limit the game to five or six minute quarters. As the season progresses these might be lengthened to seven minutes, with the final games eight minutes. Periods longer than eight minutes should not be permitted under any circumstances as the strain is too great for high school players. A basketball game may vary from a clean, fast game to a rough and tumble free-for-all struggle, in accordance with the officiating. Only competent officials should be used. They should be instructed to call the game closely and quickly. In this way many disputes may be prevented and rough tactics eliminated.⁶¹

Swimming.—If a pool that can be heated is available, swimming should occupy a very important place in the program. There should be a variety of regulation and novelty meets. The program recommended by the National Collegiate Athletic Association should be followed:

1. Relay, 4 men, each to go two lengths of the pool.
2. Fancy diving.
3. 40-yard or 50-yard dash.
4. Breast stroke.
5. 220-yard swim.

6. Plunge for distance.

7. Back stroke.

8. 100-yard swim.

It might be wise to eliminate some of the longer races of the above program, especially in the early meets. In order to prevent "stars" it might be well to limit individual entries to two or possibly three events. Points should be awarded for four places. The intramural department could also offer instruction in swimming and life saving. The Junior and Senior Red Cross Life Saving Tests could be given also the Boy Scout Merit Badges in Swimming and Life Saving. There is a possibility of introducing water polo and water basketball if suf-



Capt. L. B. Plummer

ficient expert swimmers are available, as these sports require endurance.⁶²

Indoor Track.—If an indoor track is available, indoor track meets might be held to a limited extent. The entry rules should be as in swimming. Races longer than 220 yards should be omitted. As the pole vault is dangerous indoors it should be omitted. Novelty races are very popular. The relay race, pentathlon, and other combinations, and also the tug of war are excellent events. It is sometimes wise to hold these last events at times other than a regular meet as they are somewhat difficult to handle.⁶³

Wrestling and Boxing.—The contestants in wrestling and boxing should be required to train properly under the supervision of a competent coach. The intercollegiate wrestling and boxing regulations specify seven weight classes: 115, 125, 135, 145, 158, 175 lbs., and unlimited. For the benefit of the junior high school competition three extra classes might be added: 85, 95, and 105 lbs. The wrestling bouts should be limited to rounds of four or five minutes each. The semi-finals and finals might be limited to six or seven minutes. The boxing bouts should be limited to three rounds of two minutes each with one-minute intermission periods. Three pounds overweight in each class is the usual allowance. Contestants should be required to weigh before each bout. There should be an experienced referee and judges. It would be wise to require the written permission of parents before permitting a pupil to engage in a wrestling or boxing bout.⁶⁴

Ice and Snow Sports.—If ice and snow are available, sports such as hockey, skating, skiing, curling, tobogganing, should have a very important place on the winter program of intramural athletics. Winter carnivals may become outstanding features. Where weather conditions are favorable, hockey is very popular and has no peer as an invigorating game. The regulation rules should be followed, except to shorten the three periods to about ten minutes each.⁶⁵

Foul throwing.—Foul throwing tournaments are an outgrowth of intramural basketball. This is usually very interesting. National tournaments are held each year. In the case of an open tournament, it is best to have a qualifying series. In this let each candidate take twenty-five free throws and those making fifteen or more qualify. These should again throw twenty-five each. The ten high men are chosen for this round. These men throw fifty shots. This makes a total of one hundred shots for each of these ten men. The winner is selected from the one hundred shots.⁶⁶ On this basis each group might conduct its own contests and report the results of the ten high men. The championship might be determined in this way. Telegraph or mail contests may be

⁶¹Mitchel, Elmer D.: *Intramural Athletics*, New York, 1925, pp59-60.

⁶²Ibid, pp60-76.
⁶³Ibid, pp60-61.

⁶⁴Ibid, pp61-62.
⁶⁵Ibid, pp62-65.
⁶⁶Ibid, p64.



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held with other schools in the same way.

Miscellaneous Sports.—Indoor baseball might be played if there is sufficient floor-space available. This would be more successful if played outdoors. Volley ball should be played under the same conditions as indoor baseball. Handball will be popular if there are courts available. If the school has a gymnastic department apparatus work and tumbling might be used to a certain extent. An outdoor winter carnival or festival should be held if possible. Indoor exhibitions should be held also. A winter circus or fair is also good."

V. Spring Athletics.

Baseball.—Baseball will perhaps be the most popular sport in the spring intramural athletic program. For intramural purposes a great amount of playing space is required. This is somewhat difficult to find. Weather conditions make the working out of a schedule rather uncertain. Sufficient time should be allowed to care for postponements. Competent umpires are of the greatest importance in baseball for the rules are well known to the average player. Errors based on rules are unpardonable but disputes involving decisions based on the umpire's judgment should not be permitted under any circumstances. This makes for bad sportsmanship and is contrary to the sportsmanship code. If many games are going on at the same time it is wise to have a field director who is well versed in the rules. He can settle disputes as they arise and there will be no delay in the games. The shortened game of seven innings is preferable to the regulation nine-inning game." The Rules Committee of the American and National Baseball Leagues have made special provisions for junior baseball, boys under sixteen years of age. These rules include a smaller playing field—82 feet between bases and a 50-foot pitcher's box—and a smaller ball as well.

Track and Field Events.—The same suggestions as made for indoor track in the winter months will hold for the spring months. Whether the javelin and discus are to be included will have to be decided according to local conditions and sentiment. The hammer should not be included as it is too dangerous, not only for the spectators but for the contestants as well. Runs longer than one mile should not be permitted. The age of the contestants in the various distance races should be carefully checked. Relay races are very popular. Novelty events may be introduced if desired."

⁶⁶Ibid, pp62-66.
⁶⁷Ibid, p72.

Tennis.—Tennis is a popular spring sport. The chief difficulty will be to find sufficient courts to accommodate all of the players. As the spring season is so short and weather conditions so uncertain it is necessary that the schedules of tournament play be carried out exactly as drawn, otherwise it will be impossible to finish before final examinations. A finish date should be set for the completion of each round and inclement weather accepted as the only excuse for postponement. A few forfeits occasionally stimulate play. School singles and doubles championships should be determined. If possible consolation tournaments should also be played. It

The following is a list of sports that have been found most successful as intramural sports in the type of school mentioned:

Junior High School

Fall
Soccer
Speedball
Tennis
Winter
Basketball
Swimming
Spring
Outdoor Track
Playground Ball

Small Senior High School

Fall
Soccer
Speedball
Cross-country
Basketball
Winter
Swimming
Volley Ball
Tennis
Spring
Baseball
Playground Ball
Outdoor Track

Large Senior High School

Fall
Football (limited)
Soccer
Speedball
Cross-country
Junior Sigma Delta Psi
Basketball
Winter
Wrestling
Boxing
Swimming
Indoor Track
Indoor Baseball
Hockey
Spring
Volley Ball
Baseball
Playground Ball
Outdoor Track
Tennis

is possible to work out a plan so that the loser would get a second chance to compete for the championship, in other words a contestant would have to lose two matches in order to be eliminated entirely."

Playground Baseball.—Playground baseball is becoming very popular for several reasons. A mediocre player is not so noticeably outclassed by the more experienced players as in the case of regular baseball. Hence he can enjoy playing as much as the experienced players. A player can get into the game with just his old clothes so that it is very easy to stage practices. A playground playing field is not so large as a regular baseball field. With careful planning from four to six playground baseball diamonds may be made in the same space required for a regular diamond. This is quite an item to be considered. Practices may be held on the lawn or almost anywhere.

It is less confusing to follow regulation baseball rules as far as possible. As the baselines are shorter it is necessary to make a few changes in the rules. A runner should not be allowed to leave his base on a steal until the ball reaches the catcher, but he may take a lead and run with the pitch provided the batter hits the ball. If the ball is not hit, he may be put out unless he has reached the next base safely. In that case he must return to his original base. The pitcher must use the under-hand straight-arm pitch and must keep both feet in the box and not make more than one step in making the pitch. Seven innings should constitute a full game. When a 14-inch ball is used the bases are 35 feet and the pitching distance 30 feet. When a 12-inch ball is used the baselines are 60 feet and the pitching distance 35 feet."

Additional Sports.—Horseshoe pitching is again coming into its own. Several tournaments should be staged. Regulation eight-inch stakes at forty feet should be used. Golf tournaments can be conducted very easily by making arrangements with private or municipal courses. Where proper facilities are available aquatic sports, especially swimming, canoeing, and rowing should have a place in the intramural program. The Sigma Delta Psi requirements, Athletic Badge tests, and the Boy Scout Merit Badge tests in swimming, life saving, athletics, and physical development should be completed during the spring months. A water carnival should be an annual affair if the facilities are available.

⁶⁸Ibid, p67.
⁶⁹Ibid, pp67-68.
⁷⁰Ibid, pp66-67.

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VI. Administrative Matters.

Selecting Program.—In selecting a program of sports the size of the school and the age of the pupils should first be considered and then the attention should be given to local facilities and desires. A large number of sports are listed in the foregoing pages. It is not intended that all of these should be used. There should be a careful selection and adaptation to local conditions. A few sports well promoted constitute a better program than a great variety of sports which are not popular. At first only those sports that are certain to be popular should be introduced. Later other sports may be gradually introduced as needed.

Meets.—It is customary to hold meets for contests which include a number of separate events which must be completed within a short time. Meets are very well suited for track, swimming, and gymnastic meets, also for carnivals and festivals. A complete schedule should be carefully arranged beforehand and each event run off at the designated time. Hours spent in advance will be well repaid by a smoothly running meet.

In track and field meets it is often necessary to run trial heats in the dashes and hurdles as determined by the number of entries. In a large meet the preliminaries should be held on the first day and the finals on the second day. The same order of events as used in the interschool meets will probably be followed.

Swimming meets are more easily conducted than track and field meets. A suggested program is given elsewhere in this chapter. There should be three competent judges for the fancy diving. Eight dives are usually performed by each contestant, four required and four optional. The required dives are: running, front, back dive, running front jack-knife, and back jack-knife. These should be graded on the basis of ten as a perfect dive. The optional dives are to be determined according to the degree of difficulty.

Gymnastic meets should be arranged according to a suitable schedule similar to that for track and swimming. The program of an athletic festival is arranged on the plan of a track meet. A number of novelty and exhibition events should be included in the program. The final matches of the intramural program in wrestling, boxing, basketball, etc., may be arranged for the occasion of the winter festival."

Tournaments.—The use of the tournament is one of the very best

methods of stimulating interest in athletics. Practically every form of athletics will lend itself to the tournament plan. There are several things to be considered in working out a tournament: (1) the number of pupils to be accommodated, (2) the length of time that the tournament may run, and (3) the equipment available for use.

When the sports have been selected a yearly calendar should be posted and published. A summarized chart is given:

An Annual Calendar

September: Tennis, Speedball, Cross-country, Football.

October: Tennis, Speedball, Soccer, Cross-country, Sigma Delta Psi Trials, Football.

November: Speedball, Soccer, Cross-country, Football, Rifle Shooting.

December: Basketball, Bowling, Volley Ball, Handball, Swimming.

January: Basketball, Wrestling, Boxing, Bowling, Volley Ball, Winter Carnival, Handball, Hockey, Swimming.

February: Basketball, Swimming, Wrestling, Boxing, Fencing, Bowling, Indoor Track, Indoor Baseball, Volley Ball, Handball.

March: Basketball, Foul Shooting, Wrestling, Boxing, Fencing, Indoor Track, Indoor Relay, Indoor Baseball, Gymnastic Meet, Indoor Festival.

April: Playground Ball, Baseball, Golf, Rifle Shooting, Horseshoes.

May: Playground Ball, Baseball, Tennis, Track, Horseshoes, Golf, Sigma Delta Psi Trials.

June: Playground Ball, Baseball, Tennis, Horseshoes, Golf, Water Carnival."

Each team should be limited to a reasonable number, including substitutes. In order to make it possible for all substitutes to play, a rule might be adopted requiring each team to play all of its substitutes in each contest. This rule should not be adopted unless absolutely necessary as it may bring about unnecessary arguments which will result in hard feelings.

A tournament should not run too long as it is easy to kill interest, especially if the tournament becomes one-sided. The contests should not come too close together as the teams will need time for recuperation between contests. The simplest form of tournament is the straight-elimination plan in which the losing team drops out of further competition. Each team will have to draw for position. Tournaments work out best when four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two, etc., teams are entered. They should meet

in pairs in accordance with the diagrams in Table V.

Round-robin Tournament.—The round-robin tournament is very fair as each team meets each other team at least once in the tournament. If there is sufficient time and interest each team can meet the other team more than once. The team with the highest percentage, figured on the basis of 1,000 per cent, wins the tournament. This percentage is determined by dividing the number of victories by the total number of games played. This form of tournament is more successful with entries of eight or less teams. It becomes rather cumbersome when a large number of competing individuals or teams are concerned. The schedule should be arranged so that it may be completed as rapidly as possible. By drawing numbers and comparing with Table VI, a schedule may be easily worked out. Care should be used not to have the contests come too close together, especially where the same team plays two games in succession. The total number of games to be played may be found by solving the formula $n(n-1)$

in which "n" represents the number of entries.

Point Systems.—Where the same units and contestants compete in various sports on the intramural schedule throughout the year it has been found very desirable to determine all-around championships according to the relative showing made in all the sports. This will cause units to enter teams, when they know that they have no chance for the championship, in order to improve their all-year standing. In determining this championship other factors are sometimes added. They are: credit for organizing a team, scholarship, sportsmanship, and reliability. The ordinary points used in a track meet are awarded 5-3-2-1. There is also a possible division in major and minor sports, in which the major sports have the points doubled, 10-6-4-2. The major sports are usually listed as: football, basketball, baseball, and track; the minor sports: tennis, volley ball, swimming, etc. This classification is not standard but varies according to the institution. Higher points may be given for special events such as gymnastic exhibitions, winter carnivals, etc. Points in sportsmanship, scholarship, and reliability are usually determined by vote of the various intramural officials concerned in arranging and supervising games. A system similar to the one just discussed may be used

⁷⁹Ibid, pp74-79.

⁸⁰Ibid, pp69-73.



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in determining the all-year standing of individuals in all sports.⁷⁶

Combination Plans.—When the number of teams is too large to use the round-robin or straight-elimination plans, and there is not sufficient time available so that teams do not have to be eliminated early in the season, the department should adopt a plan which will keep a large number of teams playing over a long period. Combination plans are desirable. One plan is to divide the teams into leagues and determine championships in each league by the round-robin tournament plan. A championship league is then formed of these winners and another round-robin is played. The team with the highest percentage in this league wins the championship. A straight-elimination tournament can be used in place of the second round-robin. Where there are a large number of entries it is sometimes necessary to stage several qualifying rounds or heats. A modification of the straight-elimination plan is to have the losers of the first round play a consolation tournament. In this way each team plays at least two games before being eliminated. Another consolation tournament plan permits the losers of the other rounds to come into the consolation tournament. In some cases where unusually strong teams or players are entered it is customary to "seed" these teams or players. This is done so that the strong teams or players will not meet until the semifinals or finals. The efficient system of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is explained in full in the *Annual Lawn Tennis Guide*. (*Spalding's Tennis Annual*, 1924, New York, Part III, pp30-31.)

Awards.—Awards are an important factor in intramural work. Some people think that the pupils participate for the mere love of the sport. The award in intramural work helps enliven the competition and thereby adds an additional incentive to take part. These awards should not be expensive. The award always remains a symbol of achievement rather than a prize whose merit lies in its monetary value. The awards should be distributed immediately after the close of the season.

In general there are three classes of awards: permanent group awards, temporary group awards, and individual awards. The permanent group award should be a cup, pennant, plaque, or shield. This award may be placed in the group meeting place. In the case of semi-permanent and temporary groups, individual awards

such as charms or medals should be given to the individual team members. If a team trophy is given the names of the members should be inscribed on it. In the case of individual awards cups are sometimes given where the number of awards is small. But as a rule numerals, medals, charms, ribbons, or certificates are given to the individuals. The department should determine beforehand the awards that are to be granted. If this is done there can be no misunderstandings or hard feelings in any way. Care should be taken not to duplicate the interschool awards.

Numeral awards should represent the highest honor that it is possible for the intramural department to confer. They should be limited to units that represent a division of the school as a whole, such as the class or department. A standard size should be chosen for intramural use. Plain cups should be given as one-year, two-year, or three-year cups as desired. The charm medal is more suitable for intramural purposes as it is not so easily confused with the interschool distinctions. A very good custom that may be used to recognize either group or individual merit permanently is to display trophy boards on the gymnasium or office walls. The names of the various sports and winners are inserted. Separate boards should be secured for team and individual sports. The pennant or banners should be in the class or unit colors good awards. Ribbons are especially suited for the younger boys, those in the Junior High School. Photographs might be taken of the winners' teams and these might be put in the school annual or displayed in the gymnasium. In intramural competition where so many awards must necessarily be given, some definite limitation is necessary, not only from the standpoint of expense, but also to prevent the awards from becoming so common as to lose their value in the estimation of the pupils.

Time Allotment.—The time allotment for intramural athletics varies. Maryland requires at least two hours of directed play for all pupils outside of regular classroom work in each school week. Kentucky requires an average of thirty minutes a day made up of instructions, exercises, and supervised play.⁷⁷ Intramural contests should be held both during school hours and after school hours. It will be necessary to work out a definite schedule for these contests. No one contest should cover more than one full period per day.

⁷⁶Ibid, pp157-170.

⁷⁷Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1922, No. 1, "Recent State Legislation for Physical Education," p8.

The Coaches Best Friend, The Sport Editor

(Continued from page 21)

expectations and the game resulted in practically a sell out.

That is just one instance of how it pays to have the sport editor on your side. He is always willing to help. As a matter of fact he will help without personal contact with the coach because of his sense of duty. But in a crisis, when he is appealed to for aid, then the personal friendship is worth more than money can buy.

Furthermore a coach will find that he can take the average sport writer into his confidence without any fear of having this trust violated. During the football season many coaches have a mortal fear that some of their new formations or their plan of attack for the following Saturday will appear in print, thus ruining any hopes of surprising their opponents. As a result they close the gates and the order to "kick out" all newspaper men is given to the student managers.

Sport writers have two pet peeves which are universal. First they abhor to find it necessary to pay their way in to any sport event they have been assigned to cover and second to be kicked off the scene where any sport event is in progress.

Consequently when they are excluded from watching football practice they feel that they have been unjustly treated and naturally they will do something here or there to even up accounts. Usually they find out what goes on inside the closed gates despite the "keep out" signs and as a result it is more than likely to appear in the paper the next day.

At Northwetsern we have made it our business to be friendly with the newspaper men. They are never excluded from football practice. When the coach orders secret practice it is secret for everyone except the sport writer. The coach grants daily interviews and takes the writer out on the field to demonstrate his plans. When he requests that the writer say nothing about a surprise forward passing attack he plans to launch, the writer keeps mum.

Establishment of friendly relations with the sport writer is one of the first and biggest steps of the coach. This done he can rest assured that he has one of the strongest aids in the community on his side—the press. No matter how friendly he is with the luncheon clubs and the alumni association they have been known to turn against him in the face of defeat. The friendly sport writer will stick it out to the last ditch. Give him a trial and he will prove worthy.

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Football Rules Study and Football Officiating a Survey

By F. A. Lambert

Columbus, Ohio

WHEN your committee was appointed and requested to make a survey and a report upon conditions nationally with reference to football rules study, interpretation and application by the officials, we sent out one hundred and fifty questionnaires, each asking sixteen questions. These were sent to coaches, athletic directors and officials in all parts of the United States in order that this report might be truly representative of conditions which existed during 1927. It is true, possibly, that our conclusions, drawn from the entire lot of answers, do not in all particulars represent the condition which existed in any one section, but we are here gathered from all sections of our great land and any survey must contain a statement of conditions which have been found to exist generally.

At the outset we may say to you that during the past summer and early fall there was a greatly increased study and interpretation of the football rules by officials, coaches and by players. More study and interpretation meetings by Conferences of Universities, by High School Athletic Associations and by Officials' Organizations were held in 1927 than in any previous year. Our replies indicate also that the press in all sections carried more publicity upon football rules than in any previous year.

We asked whether there was evidence of an increased knowledge of the rules as the result of an increased study and an increased effort. Our replies indicate that there was not an increased knowledge of the rules generally for the reason, as many expressed themselves, that coaches and officials spent much of their study and interpretation effort endeavoring to master the changes in the rules of 1927 and for that reason less effort was spent on the older and more fundamental rules.

Many report that the press carried more publicity than in any previous year but too much of the same was adverse criticism of the changes in the rules. Viewing the year in retrospect we must all admit that those who broke into print before the season opened in ridicule of the rules changes and prophesied that the same would destroy the game in this way or that, greatly over-estimated their effect

Dr. F. A. Lambert is one of the best known football officials in the east, south and middlewest. His book on football rules which has been widely read is a real contribution to football. Dr. Lambert, who is a graduate of Oberlin College and Ohio State University, is a successful business man in Columbus, Ohio. He conducted the study outlined in this article at the request of Dr. J. W. Wilce, Chairman of a Committee of the Football Coaches' Association, which was appointed to study football officiating.—
Editor's Note.

upon the game. We have in mind several good and important games played this fall in which there was not a single incompleting backward pass and no fumble or muff of a kicked ball.

We mention the above to point out that the year 1928 offers great possibilities for rules study and a better understanding of the rules by coaches, players, officials and the public. It is our anticipation that your Rules Committee will make few if any marked changes in the game, devoting its efforts to smoothing out the several rough spots which necessarily accompany as many and as radical changes as were made in 1927. With the same number of rules study meetings held throughout our land next summer and fall, and we hope there will be even more, we should be able to teach the rules generally and the true spirit of the rules rather than to concentrate upon the changes. We come before you with the assumption that we all agree that a knowledge of both the spirit and the letter of the rules as well as their application by both the players and the officials are very necessary for the best sportsmanship in football.

Meetings for Rules Study and Interpretation

Reports show that many more such meetings were held during the past fall and that the attendance at each was greater than in any previous year. The Central Board meeting was held in New York on September 10th

with an attendance of more than 400 coaches and officials. On the same day the Western Conference held its meeting in Chicago, and during the next week the Missouri Valley Conference held its meeting in Kansas City, the New England group in Boston, the Rocky Mountain Conference in Denver, and the Southern Conference at Atlanta. The Northwest Conference held meetings in Seattle, Spokane and Portland and the Southwestern Board in Dallas.

On September 16th and 17th a full two day study meeting was conducted by the Ohio Association of Football Officials in cooperation with the State High School Athletic Association to which every coach and official in the state was invited. The attendance was 250 men. Two similar state meetings were held in Michigan; one at the Michigan State College; the other at Ironwood. Other state meetings reported were at Lexington, Kentucky; Richmond, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland.

We feel that especial mention should be made of the work of the University of West Virginia. For the benefit of the West Virginia High School Athletic Association this University conducted schools simultaneously at Wheeling, Clarksburg, Princeton, Charleston and Beckley on September 17th. Each was presided over by a representative of the University and the instruction in each school was given by an experienced official secured by the University.

The work of the University of Nebraska during the past few years is deserving of special commendation. During the past season the University did what one might term extension work in that Mr. Henry Schulte, a keen student of the rules, an experienced umpire and a member of the Athletic Department conducted meetings in fourteen different centers in Nebraska.

Regular meetings of Football Officials Associations were held throughout the season in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Chicago. Other meetings, more local in character, were held at Syracuse, Toledo, Lima and Dayton, Ohio, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Madison (Wisconsin), Louisville and Little Rock. From the above it is evident

that there exists an increased interest in the football rules and an increased desire to know them. Already it is showing its good effect upon the game and we believe that the older coaches and experienced officials should cooperate with the less experienced in such meetings and assist them. The personal acquaintance, contact, association and fellowship in such meetings also add to the spirit of fair play which is so necessary in football.

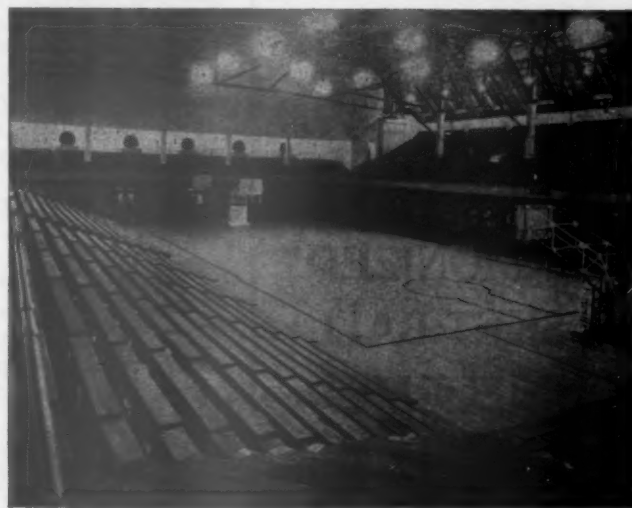
Special Courses in Rules and Officiating Procedure

Answers to the question "Did any College or University in your section conduct a regular or special course during the summer or fall in football rules study and officiating procedure?" show that the following Universities gave such special courses in connection with their regular courses in coaching and used one or more football officials to assist in the instruction: The University of Michigan, The Ohio State University, Indiana University, Northwestern University, The University of Chicago and Wittenberg College. Reports indicate that in some of the above special courses officials not regularly enrolled in the summer schools were invited and admitted to the classes, some of which were held in the evening.

It is reported also that the following offered courses in rules study and officiating procedure but no detail was given us: Pennsylvania State College, Ithaca School of Physical Education, Bucknell University and The Southern Methodist University where Mr. Rockne held coaching courses, The University of Alabama, Utah Agricultural College, Stanford University, The University of California and Oregon State College.

We endeavored to "take the pulse" of the coaches and officials upon the question of whether the Educational Institutions or the officials themselves should take the lead in teaching the rules and officiating procedure. A majority replied that the institutions should do this work and do more of it than they have done. Many others felt that the official is responsible for his own development and that the institutions should not be expected to assume the responsibility of developing officials. Our own judgment upon this question, arrived at after much observation, discussion and some experience, is that Universities and Colleges in cooperation with Officials' Associations or at least experienced officials should for the most part take the lead in teaching football rules to both coaches and officials and where

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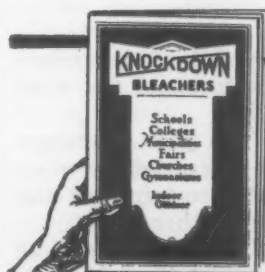
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possible teach proper officiating procedure to officials. To teach the latter it has proven advantageous to use experienced officials who possess some ability in pedagogy. It is very apparent that 1927 saw more such instruction given than, possibly, all previous years have witnessed. It is having its good effect upon the game, we feel.

Weaknesses of Officials

For your information we list herewith a number of answers to the question, "State the greatest weaknesses of the officials you observed during the past season."

1—Lack of decision and inability to follow the ball, faults which might be corrected by more rigid supervision.

2—Lack of courage to call the fouls which come under their jurisdiction.

3—Failure to call interferences on screened passes.

4—Passing the buck to other officials.

5—Calling too many technical penalties having no bearing upon the play.

6—Tendency to overlook fouls and warn rather than penalize.

7—Apparent lack of courage.

8—Officiating from an official's point of view rather than from that of the sport.

9—Failure of Umpires generally to call anything of a disciplinary character.

10—Failure of most Referees to keep close enough to the ball to rule progress accurately.

11—Lack of cooperation among the corps and lack of understanding as to duties.

12—Closing their eyes to "rough stuff."

13—Too general a criticism and discussion of the work of the other officials.

14—Misapplication of rules in complicated situations and great aversion to shoulder responsibility.

15—Failure of Umpires to detect or unwillingness to call holding in the line.

16—Too wide a variance of opinion as to what constitutes interference on a forward pass.

17—Apparent unwillingness of all officials to get together or confer during a game.

18—Not sure enough of themselves and their courage to stand for what they know is right.

19—Too many are just spectators and then call a foul occasionally when they are reasonably certain that the same will not harm either team.

20—Too mindful of the score or position of the teams on the field when they see a foul.

21—Permit players to talk too much and slow up the game. Officials should run the game.

22—Too technical on the field, calling minor infractions and not calling "rough stuff."

23—Too much regard for the judgment and opinion of coaches.

24—We have an unwilling type of umpires who purposely work too far from the line.

25—Too technical about minor things and too lax about fouls of real bearing.

26—Timidity, lack of judgment and in rare cases, prejudice.

27—Inconsistent timing of the referee's whistle, either too fast or too slow.

28—Out of bounds tackling fairly common but never a penalty for the foul.

29—Too much warning and too infrequent penalizing for holding.

30—Lack of courage and unwillingness to shoulder responsibility.

31—Too many officials working out of place.

32—Too inactive to cover sideline on runs out of bounds.

33—Being unfamiliar with the mechanics of the position in which an official is working in an important game.

34—Too much diplomacy and not enough "guts" and fair play.

35—An official serves in too many different capacities in a season to be efficient.

36—Too technical about some things and too lax about penalizing for roughness.

37—Calling incompleting backward passes fumbles.

From the above it is quite obvious that during the past season the work of Referees and Linesmen was much more satisfactory throughout the country than that of the Umpire and the Field Judge. It is singular to note that not a single complaint is voiced that Referees did not enforce the shift rule. We attribute the same more to the changes in the rule and in the coaching than to the efficiency or stringency of the Referee. We believe that the shift problem with men in motion is well understood and pretty generally accepted as a move in the right direction to increase sportsmanship.

In criticizing the work of Umpires for their failure to cover line play, it is fair to add here that we believe the same is often the result of ignorance of line play or inability to know how to detect fouls which occur in close line play.

From reports and from our own observation, clipping was at a mini-

mum during the past season, but it is regrettable to report that in some sections "whiplashing" with the accompanying throwing of the feet made its return. This appeared to occur most often when linemen breaking through attempted to cut down the secondary defense. As described in Rule 21, Section 50, this is a foul, and we believe Umpires should have the same called to their attention and more rigidly enforced next season.

From the standpoint of enforcement of the spirit of the rules and fair play and the ultimate realization generally of the football code, it is evident that our problem with the officials rests largely upon the teaching of the Umpire the proper and necessary enforcement of Rule XXL dealing with conduct of players and of the Field Judge what constitutes an interference on a forward pass and what constitutes possession and control of the ball on a forward pass play. Our replies set forth that much variance existed on the last mentioned points of the forward pass.

Too many Umpires fail upon the field to realize that it is the special duty of the Referee to follow the ball and that it is their duty to observe the players. Officials' organizations would do well to stress this point to their members. We have observed many Umpires following only the ball and in several cases they attempt to place the ball or rule its progress. This is necessary in rare cases but as general procedure it is the answer to the question "why so much holding in the line and not a 15-yard penalty all day."

Selection or Appointment of Officials

When appointed, your Committee was requested to ascertain how officials were appointed or selected by various conferences of Universities and Colleges. The information upon the same which we were able to secure is given herewith:

In the East.—Twelve of the largest Universities in the east turned over to Mr. Walter Okeson of Lehigh University, last spring, full authority and responsibility for the selection and appointment of the officials who worked their games this past fall. Approved lists were not given to Mr. Okeson, the personnel of his staff being left entirely to his knowledge of the men and their abilities. On the afternoon of September tenth Mr. Okeson held a meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, of the entire group, about fifty officials in all. This was a closed meeting in which Mr. Okeson spoke "straight from the shoulder and called a spade a spade" assuring the men that all must appreciate

that selection and future selection was not on a personal basis but entirely upon a basis of merit and execution. He further assured the group that reports were to be sent him regularly by each official setting forth the work of the other three officials and the sportsmanship shown by players and coaches. Reports were given also by each coach upon the work of each official and in addition to the above an experienced official, a fifth official we may say, with identity unknown to the group working the game, observed the work of the corps from the stands. With a pretty intimate knowledge of his officials at the outset and with such a volume of reports upon their 1927 efforts, we are confident that Mr. Okeson can operate his assignment work much more easily and even more efficiently in the future. We have elaborated upon the details of Mr. Okeson's capacity and work for it is our opinion that it is the best method now in operation. To appreciate out on the field in the heat of a close game that a foul or a dozen fouls called upon a team cannot prevent an official returning to work again for that team, gives him a proper frame of mind to enforce fair play. Mr. Okeson has assured his officials that so long as they are efficient and right, as shown by other reports, he will stand by them through thick and thin and lend a stingy ear to any coach who manifests a spirit of poor sportsmanship by unfair protests and complaints.

Reports show that all other eastern institutions secure their officials by selective appointment. An annual meeting is held in New York near the close of the school year at which the coaches agree upon officials who then are appointed by The Central Board.

The Western Conference—has its officials assigned by a committee composed of two faculty representatives and The Commissioner of Athletics. It is our information that each Coach does not submit a list of eligible or acceptable officials, but many submit from year to year a name or names of officials who are no longer acceptable and whose presence in their games is no longer desired.

The Ohio Conference—has its officials appointed by an employed Supervisor of Officials from lists of acceptable officials submitted each year by each Coach.

The Missouri Valley Conference—has an officials committee which is furnished with a list of acceptable officials. This Committee then makes the selections and appointments.

The Southern Conference—has no facilities in operation for selection or

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assignment of officials. This Conference contemplates the same and for that reason stimulated and encouraged the organization of the Southern Officials Association December 10. Officials in the south are agreed upon by the two coaches concerned in each game.

The Rocky Mountain Conference—secures most of its officials by mutual agreement of coaches provided the same has been done by the middle of September. After that date the Conference Adjuster assigns the officials.

The Southwestern Conference—secures officials by mutual agreement of the coaches. The home management submits a list of acceptable officials from which the visitor may make a selection. This has not proven generally satisfactory, we are told.

The Northwest Conference—selects officials by mutual agreement of coaches.

The Pacific Coast Conference—by agreement of the two coaches.

Organizations of Football Officials

Below are listed the Associations of Football Officials reported to us. Since a number of these have been organized during the year 1927 it is evident that there exists an increased interest in the value of organization. Officials can and should be encouraged to assist each other.

The Eastern Association of Football Officials with chapters in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The Maryland State Board of Officials.

The West Virginia State Football Officials (just organized). Headquarters, Parkersburg.

The Ohio Association of Football Officials. Headquarters, Columbus.

The Indiana Officials Association, Inc. Headquarters, Indianapolis.

Wisconsin Federation of Athletic Officials. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Officials Association. Headquarters, Madison.

The Southern Association of Football Officials (just organized). Headquarters, Athens, Ga.

Kentucky Officials Association. Headquarters, Louisville.

Rocky Mountain Football Officials Association. Headquarters, Denver.

Southwestern Board of Officials. Headquarters, Dallas.

Pacific Coast Football Officials Association.

San Joaquin Valley Officials Association. Headquarters, Fresno, Calif.

Southern California Football Officials Association. Headquarters, Los Angeles.

Smaller and local Associations are reported to exist in Harrisburg, Wheeling, Toledo, Dayton, Lima and

Canton, Ohio, in St. Louis, Gary, Indiana, and a large organization in Chicago known as The Athletic Officials Association.

Suggestions

Our sixteenth and last question was "What suggestions have you to create a better relationship between spectators, players, coaches and officials and thus increase the sportsmanship of the game? Without comment we list herewith many of the answers; they offer food for thought and discussion.

1—Drop officials who give their views of the most important play of a game after they take a long train ride home and then give it to the press.

2—Continuance and enlargement of the system initiated by Walter Okeson.

3—We need a little more religion in the game; teach the coach he will lose a game sooner or later and that it will not always be the fault of some official.

4—Educate the alumni and the public in the rules through constructive articles in the press.

5—Establish a Code for Officials; this is sorely needed in some sections.

6—More study of *all* the rules and the spirit of the rules and fewer interpretations and alterations by this or that Conference.

7—Place more active coaches and officials on the Rules Committee.

8—Using more of the younger officials in early games to test their abilities.

9—More censorship and discrimination in the printing in the Guide of lists of officials. Half the so-called Central Board list are not active or good officials.

10—Let the rules now remain unchanged except when necessary to clarify or remove ambiguities.

11—In programmes print a list of the penalties and make an appeal for sportsmanship toward the officials. This is especially necessary where games are attended by the general public, many of whom have not attended college.

12—Leave the rules alone; we understand them now.

13—Relationship between Coaches and Officials is alright and all that it can be; educate the spectators and students through the press. Increased knowledge means increased sportsmanship.

14—Preach efficiency in officiating but do not drop an official the first time he makes a mistake in judgment. Where would we coaches be if that happened to us?

15—Educate the public by talks.

John Schommer gave thirty-two such talks in Chicago at meetings of luncheon clubs.

16—Take a greater interest in the development of officials for the high schools. Your boy and mine will be a sportsman when he gets into college if his early training is what you want him to have later on. That's the impressionable age for a boy.

17—Discipline the players for rough stuff the first five minutes of the game and sportsmanship will quickly appear if it is not already present.

18—The publication of a series of articles explaining a rule or a part of a rule each day at the onset of the football season.

19—Simplify the rules so that the officials are less a conspicuous part.

20—Take some part in developing officials and you will not draw so many poor ones. It is an economic proposition, one of supply and demand. That's why I get stung.

21—An official should acquire personality and handle college men not as though he were a policeman.

22—Have all officials appointed or assigned by an individual or a board competent to pass upon their qualifications and permit no coach to have a voice in their selection.

23—Give spectators and alumni their money back after the game if they are dissatisfied. No official is perfect nor is any coach. I am a coach.

24—Work an official regularly in one capacity, then expect him to master it.

25—No use to educate the spectator until we get some system of informing him what foul has been called or what has happened upon the field. This is our greatest need.

26—Better opportunities for officials and more loyalty to them.

27—Question and answer column in your local paper the week following a game which covers the points in that game which bothered spectators.

In closing permit us to say that while parts of our report may sound pessimistic and paint a dark picture, your Committee is indeed optimistic and encouraged with the knowledge of conditions as shown to exist by the reports. It is pleasing and encouraging to note the increased interest in fair play through proper officiating. Nineteen hundred twenty-seven saw many new sections harnessing their forces to teach football rules and officiating procedure. It is our hope that your New Year's resolution will be one of an honest effort to participate in the teaching of football rules, fair play and sportsmanship more in 1928 than in any year of your lives.



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The Rise in Prices of Leather Sporting Goods

The prices of leather have advanced due to a shortage in raw material, consequently the prices of manufactured leather goods have also been raised.

By Fraser M. Moffat

President, Tanners' Council of America

THE position of the tanning industry at the end of 1927, as compared with previous years, is decidedly encouraging. The raw material of the tanning industry is a by-product in the shape of cattle hides of all types—calfskins, sheep and lambskins, and goatskins. Of this material, with the exception of goatskins, the major part is of domestic production. Goatskins are all obtained from foreign sources. Each type of leather made from this raw material shows increases in production during 1927—various percentages ranging from two per cent with the goatskin tanners, to twenty per cent with the sole leather tanners.

Stocks of leather on hand during the same period (on hand meaning in all hands) show the following decreases: Thirty-two per cent for sole leather, 10 per cent for calf leather, ten per cent for goat and kid leather, and two per cent for sheep and lamb leather. Stocks of sole leather are at their lowest record point and are now seventy-five per cent below the quantity held five years ago. Inventories of all other leathers are not burdensome and are closely related to consumption.

The year has shown sharp rises in prices of raw material of all kinds. Cattle hides, for example, show advances approximating sixty-five per cent. Still, on December 1 the average price of cattle hides was only about thirty per cent above the 1913 level. Commodity prices on the same date were forty-nine per cent above the 1913 level. Leather prices are still substantially below this figure and show prospects for further increase.

World Markets

The raw material markets of the world show about the same relative advance as the domestic markets of the United States, with probably the United States leading slightly, due to a decline in the production of domestic hides. This, in turn, was due to the fact that cattle raising has been unprofitable for a period of years and herds have been seriously depleted,

the decline reaching 10,000,000 head, or a little more than sixteen per cent, between 1922 and 1927. During the process of building up these herds, probably cattle supplies will be short in the United States, with its logical effect upon beef prices and the hide market. In order to secure the necessary supplies, the United States tanner has increased materially his importations of hides. Russia also, during the year, has entered the market vigorously and the net results, due to increased demand for leather throughout the world, has been a rise

Since the coaches as a class constitute the largest group of buyers of leather sporting goods in the United States they undoubtedly are interested in matters pertaining to the manufacture and purchase of athletic goods of this nature. With this in mind the following article written by Fraser M. Moffat, President of the Tanners' Council of America, for the Hide and Leather Magazine is herewith presented with the permission of the author.

in both raw material and leather prices, which is valid and substantial.

An examination of the world situation leads inevitably to the conclusion that during the past five years the world has been consuming more leather than has been produced. During that period it has been drawing upon stocks which existed. These stocks are now exhausted and the world requirements have to be met out of current world production.

Diversification Helps Tanners

An important factor to be considered, as one views the prospects for 1928, is the progressive diversification of the tanners' product. It must not be forgotten that leather never has been successfully synthetically produced or its inherent good qualities

duplicated in any artificial substitute. Improved methods of production and the successful response to the style and fashion appeal in fields outside of footwear, such as upholstery and garment leather, must be given serious consideration.

Shoe manufacturers take approximately eighty per cent of all types of leather produced in the United States. During 1927 shoe production increased a little less than seven per cent over 1926, which is also about the same relative figure over a five-year average. Assuming, therefore, that shoe production will be maintained at anywhere near its present rate, which seems reasonably normal, with production and consumption of hides and leather so closely in balance, the upward movement of prices, which had its beginning in the spring of 1927, may continue.

The Kid Tanner

The kid leather produced in this country is, however, made entirely from raw material which comes from foreign sources, and the skill and ingenuity of goatskin tanners have developed a product to which the whole world pays tribute. None of his raw material is produced within the boundaries of the United States, and the steady, unrestricted flow of this raw material from all quarters of the world must never be impeded. Its free movement is his very life.

One of the natural causes for the sharp advances in cattle hides is due to the fact that the cattle interests during the past few years have had an unhappy time, just the same as the tanner. Because cattle raising was unprofitable, herds have been depleted and it will take time to build them up. In 1922 there were 67,000,000 range cattle; in 1927 it is estimated that there are but 55,000,000. During the past year the cattle man has been somewhat encouraged by better prices for his product and naturally herds will increase. But during that period of increase beef cattle and hides will be in short supply from domestic sources. The tanner must

look to foreign sources of supply for hides to run his tannery.

High Prices to Continue

High levels of valuable hides and skins may be looked for for some time to come. The delicate balance which exists between the supply of hides and skins in the world, and world demand for leather of all types, is no longer disturbed by the presence of accumulated stocks. The natural result has been the forcing up of world prices for such raw material.

There are many factors which enter into any discussion of the economics of the leather industry. Russia, as a consumer of world hides and skins and not a producer, is one. She shows an increasing tendency to operate as a buyer in world's raw material markets, which has been accented during the past three months. Germany also must be reckoned with and her increasing industrial efficiency. The agitation for tariff changes which is sweeping over Central Europe, the constant restrictions which are put upon the free movements of raw material in that part of the world, are all matters which are giving the leather industry considerable concern and may have a direct bearing upon the price of footwear.

The Outlook

Propheying for 1928 is hazardous. It is fair, however, to assume that if shoe production is maintained at anywhere near its present rate, with production and consumption of the raw material which enters the shoe so closely in balance, the upward movement of prices, both in raw material and finished products, which had its beginning in the spring of 1927, may continue.

But there is another factor which may contribute to this result, namely, the diversification of leather into various uses which it is the aim of every tanner to accomplish. Developing his product is opening new markets.



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